THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 243

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON; FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Ship Fire Calls for New Laws

Roosevelt Demands Sea Safety

British Seek One Arms Control

Louisiana Backs Up Huey Long

Germany Trades on Its Trade

New England Apples Go in Red

DISTRESSING conditions prevailing on the burning Morro Castle are brought out in testimony at the U. S. Department of Commerce hearing. Passengers were allowed by a disorganized crew to stampede, the chief engineer, off his post, soon left the ship. Most important is the wireless operator's testimony that no call for help was sent out for half an hour. This heads up a growing demand for a three-point reform in marine laws: Abolish all salvage fees for aiding ships in distress, compel captains to report instantly to the Coast Guard events endangering their ships, and put the entire merchant marine personnel under Department of Commerce supervision. This dark sea tragedy shouts the need of better practices—Saving the passengers must not conflict with any duty of saving the owners' funds.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt, stirred by statements of the swift spread of the Morro Castle fire and the confusion, indicates a full sifting of conditions. He says he expects the Department of Justice to take whatever action is shown to be required. It is his conviction that the time is past when passengers must ride in ships susceptible to such a conflagration as brought disaster to the four-year-old Morro Castle—He holds that really fireproof steel ships can be constructed.

* * *

¶ Britain hears increasing demand for international control of the arms trade as a result of the Washington investigation. The British Foreign Office is consulted on arms shipments and has stopped some to China, Brazil, Austria and Belgium, but national control is insufficient, as it still allows governments to ship arms where they please. The growing cry of millions is for the international inspection and control urged at Geneva by U. S. Ambassador Norman Davis—Banning of secrecy and pitiless publicity are the powerful correctives required.

* * *

¶ Rhode Island becomes the center of violence in the wide textile strike, with five sympathizers shot and many wounded in riots. The mediation board at Washington is spurred to greatest activity to try to discover some basis for peace acceptable to both sides. Strike Leader Gorman declares the workers with folded arms face the employers with paid thugs, militia, machine guns and gas. But not all arms stay folded. President Green of the A. F. of L. says the unions pledge sufficient financial support—He calls the struggle basically one for human freedom.

* * *

¶ Louisiana gives decisive victory to Senator Huey Long's candidates as the spectacular feature of primaries in eight states. With Long's new "private army" held in readiness against Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley's 1500 special police, the Long forces carry New Orleans, giving Long new state and national strength. In Colorado Gov. Edwin C. Johnson barely defeats Miss Josephine Roche, coal mine owner and social worker, for the Democratic nomination. The eight states run true to their political forms—No landslides for or against the New Deal.

* * *

¶ Germany announces control rules for its entire foreign trade in an effort to keep its outgo inside its income. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who as Reichsbank head is trying to free Germany of its foreign debts, as Economics Minister decrees that Germany's imports must be reduced under a licensing system to the level permitted by the foreign exchange income and that the Government shall dictate the placing of foreign orders for its political profit—Schacht has powerful policies, but they hardly make for international good will.

* * *

¶ The United States pushes a nation-wide movement for safer automobile driving. The campaign draws support from President Roosevelt, who appeals for "uniform highway safety laws with strict and impartial enforcement." With 350,000 killed and 10,000,000 injured in 15 years, traffic accidents are shown really to be Public Enemy No. 1. Intelligent pressure is bringing forward the facts—Accidents are mental affairs and proper forethought can prevent most of them from occurring.

* * *

¶ New England finds its potato crop running 8,000,000 bushels above the average, while the nation's crop falls below normal. New England's 58,475,000-bushel yield is 17 per cent higher than over five years. Late rains raise the estimate on New England's apple crop 6 per cent above last month's estimate to 2,974,000 bushels, which is considerably below the five-year average. New England loves the flavor and beauty of its apples—What quite equals a McIntosh tree in full glow against September's waning green?

Counties Found at Crossroads With Choice of State Control Or Efficiency in Home Rule

Economical Reconstruction Would Raise Standards of Community Living, Expert Says—Move Begun on Two Coasts Due to Cover Nation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—A new deal in county government has started almost simultaneously on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and bids fair to proceed eastward and westward "to converge in a nation-wide reconstruction" and a constructive economy and higher standards of community life, in the opinion of Dr. George W. Spicer, chairman of the Virginia Commission on County Government.

"County government in the United States is now at the crossroads," Dr. Spicer declared in a radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company's network last night. "The people of the counties must choose between the way of further and complete state centralization and the way of efficient and responsible local government."

Referring to the widespread indictment that county government had "proved itself such a disastrous failure as to be unworthy of any further consideration save a decent, but speedy, internment," Dr. Spicer declared this failure was not due to the inadequacy of home rule, but was attributable to "the failure of a system of government devoid of an intelligent and practical application of the home rule principle."

The remedy, he held, was not to be found in the scrapping of the county through complete state assumption of local functions. Instead, he advocated a general reorganization of county government along the lines suggested by the experience of counties in California and Virginia.

"Probably the best examples of home-rule counties to be found in the United States are the county manager or county executive plans now in operation in San Mateo and Sacramento Counties, California, and in Arlington, Albemarle and Henrico Counties, Virginia," he continued. "In both states a clear distinction is made between policy determination and policy execution—that is, between legislative and administrative functions of the county.

"In both states the people elect a small board of supervisors with general supervision and control over all the affairs of the county. This legislative body appoints a responsible executive agent to act as head of the county administration. It is his duty to carry out the policies of the board, to supervise and direct the administrative personnel, to install and enforce proper administrative procedure in all the divisions of the county government, and, in general, to coördinate the various activities of the county into a single operating unit.

"In both states the various county functions are consolidating into a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Chancellor Asks League to Hear Austria's Story

National Orators Hold Back Due to Delicacy of Questions

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 12—Something like a strike of orators has been declared in these early days of the League Assembly.

Everybody hesitated to begin general discussion before certain delicate questions were settled in private talks and President Sandler has laid down the time limit for inscription on the lists of speakers. The fact in itself may merely indicate the universal prudence under the difficult circumstances, but in League circles it is interpreted as marking a new stage in League development. The League is eschewing resonant discourse and is intent upon serious work being performed quietly in small committees.

Dr. Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, is anxious to explain the situation as to his country from the League platform. It would appear that counsels of caution have been given him. Nobody really wishes to raise the matter of German complicity in the recent "putsch." There are aspects of this event which are far from being clear.

Dr. Schuschnigg's plea will be for economic assistance in order to preserve the "independence" of Austria.

Since his arrival there has been a series of conversations. Apart from a possible loan, an economic plan is now taking concrete shape for Central Europe. Italy is sponsoring it; France is willing to cooperate. Whether the Danubian grouping of former friends and foes is practicable remains to be seen.

Not only is Russia being specially invited to join the League (though the precise form of invitation has provoked endless controversy) but Russia is being consulted on the terms wherewith it should be approached. Some of the delegations know Russia's answer before putting their signature to the proposed document.

Dr. Stasys Lozoraitis of Lithuania, Mr. M. Munter of Latvia and Mr. Julius Saljamaa of Estonia today signed the treaty of friendship which makes a new diplomatic bloc in the Balkans. They undertake to act in concert in their international policy and to hold a conference at least twice a year. The specific problem of Vilna whereon there is a dispute between Poland and Lithuania is reserved.

[Mr. Huddleston continues his articles on the outlook for the League on Page 3.]

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14
News of Sports—Page 10
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

Features

Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods... 8
Events Tonight ... 9
Radio Time-Table ... 9
Weather ... 9
The Home Forum ... 11
Deliverance
[With Swedish Translation]
Daily Features ... 15
Editorials ... 16

Things Present

Is the New Deal a success? "Yes," says Ernest K. Lindley, author. "No," says James True, publisher. The Weekly Magazine Section provides space for both points of view. Elisabeth Yates writes on "The Family—an Influence for Peace"; Leavitt F. Morris take us on a trip up into Maine's famous potato country; and Alfred Kerr discusses "Politics or Civilization?" Helen Johnson Keyes offers "Fashion Points for the Modern Woman Found in Egypt."

Some of the clouds on the Far Eastern horizon are large-type black-face headlines, as the Executive Editor of the Monitor points out in today's Wide Horizon, on the Editorial Page.

Today's article in the "Bringing Up the Baby" series tells how to make the crib more comfortable. Women's Activities Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page and a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week.

Safety Campaign For U. S. Planned By Motor Officials

Uniform Laws, Prevention of Careless Driving, Cited in Needs

In their first coöperative campaign to drive reckless and careless motor-car operators from the highways of the United States, motor vehicle commissioners throughout the United States will meet in Chicago, Oct. 10-11.

This initial step in the launching of a national program of defense against a highway slaughter that daily piles up tolls comparable to war is foreseen by Mr. Norman Damon of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in a timely communication to The Christian Science Monitor.

The administrators will attempt to codify, unify and enlarge on laws that have proved effective in certain parts of the country while eliminating the ambiguities of law that serve to clog the wheels of enforcement machinery and build up public resistance.

Also significant is a communication from the National Safety Council saying that this organization will convene in Chicago from Oct. 1 to 5 to meet, if possible, the challenge of liquor to highway safety.

These activities are indicative of a nation-wide trend to marshal all available safety resources over an issue that today draws the concern of governors and those in the White House at Washington.

[Some obstacles in the way of administrators and the remedies proposed to cut down the highway toll are discussed in a series of articles starting today on Page 7.]

Chief of Staff Of Army Called Arms Salesman

General MacArthur Said to Have 'Talked Up' U. S. Equipment

Others Also Helped

Nye Wonders If Army and Navy Is Organization of Agents for Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Sustained by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as to the "righteous nature" of its inquiry the Senate munitions investigating committee today heard assertions that the United States Army, as well as commercial attachés of the Department of Commerce, helped increase the sale of military planes to foreign countries by the Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation.

After a long conference with committee members yesterday afternoon, requested because of the protests from foreign governments, Mr. Hull expressed the opinion that the committee is consistently pursuing its single objective of exposing vast and unimagined abuses in the munitions trade."

On the heels of his declaration came evidence that Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, "apparently talked up American military equipment to the skies" while on a visit to Turkey in 1932, that Maj. James Doolittle and other army pilots had demonstrated Curtiss planes in foreign countries and that army and naval officials had helped entertain the chief of the Chilean Air Corps in an effort to "offset the visit of the Prince of Wales" to Chile.

Army and Navy Salesmen

These disclosures led Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the committee, to comment that the chief of staff "comes close to being a salesman." He added "it makes one wonder if the army and navy is an organization of salesmen for American industry paid for by the American people."

As the committee continued to question members of the Curtiss firm, officials of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Corporation, Delaware explosives manufacturers, waited in the hearing room to be called to the stand this afternoon.

Letters were introduced showing that while Peru and Colombia were involved in the Leticia dispute the plane exporters were advised by their Peruvian agent to put evasive labels on the equipment shipped to that country because Grace Line steamship officials had refused to accept arms for shipment.

While the agent was recommending such labels as "internal combustion parts" and "steel tubing" to "throw the steamship company off the track," the Bolivian Consul General at New York requested that airplane equipment shipped to his country have no other labels than "handle with care."

Supply of Pilots

That the Curtiss-Wright firm had been asked to supply fighting pilots to both Bolivia and China was shown in other correspondence. "I was asked to secure about eight good army bombing pilots who might be available and out of jobs and looking for a little excitement and money, to come down with the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Highway Safety Cry Loudens Hearing on Motor Rates Ends Regional Planning Is Planned

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Safety

Small Towns "Goats"

Many small Massachusetts towns go along for years with few if any fatal automobile mishaps. Then the State builds wide concrete highways down through their business districts, traffic begins to swarm past, accidents start to happen.

The towns perhaps put in lights and hire an extra policeman or so, but their tax receipts don't increase, they can't much better afford safety facilities than they could before. Yet the fatalities within their borders are charged up to them. If one had no highway fatalities in 1933, then has five in 1934, its fatality rate jumps 500 per cent, its record appears "frightful."

The Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety just reported that 14 Massachusetts cities and towns are chiefly responsible for the increase in automobile fatalities, directly put it up to the officials of those towns to reduce the toll. Fatalities in these places jumped 265 per cent during the first half of the year, while the rise for the State was only 4.1 per cent.

The "catch" of course is in the fact that of these 14 places one had eight fatalities in 1933, none of the rest had over three, three had but one, six had none. Starting from nothing, an increase of but one means 100 per cent. Northborough had none in 1933, but five so far this year. Others which had a clean slate for last year but marked up huge increases by recording three or four this year were Rehoboth, Agawam, Leicester, Leominster, Plymouth.

Others of the 14 helping to swell the percentage were Auburn, Brockton, Cambridge, Dedham, Haverhill, Medford, West Springfield, and Wilbraham.

Not all of these are small towns, not all can point to the construction of main highways through their centers as a reason for increased traffic hazards, but all point out that outside cars account for a large number of mishaps, that after all it's the driver of the car and not the town through which he drives that usually is at fault.

Four of the 14 towns with the greatest increases, the Governor's committee points out, however, have no established full-time police departments.

The committee urges concerted action to reduce the fatalities toll, pleads especially with officials of the "offending" 12 towns and cities to promote safety campaigns.

Insurance

Hearings Ended

If Massachusetts motorists don't like the recently announced 1935 automobile compulsory insurance rates, they must keep their peace.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Seeking the Whys of the Morro Castle Tragedy

Wide World — Federal Inquiry Board Sitting in New York City

Seated Behind the Desk, Left to Right, Are Karl Neilson, D. N. Hoover and James Smith, Members of the Board. At Left With Upraised Hands Is Eben Abbott, Chief Engineer of the Liner.

Liner's S O S Held Back 30 Minutes; Safety of Men Over Ships Demanded

Marine Experts Point Out Shortcomings of Salvage Practices

Criticism Mounting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—That safety of passengers should be placed above efforts to save costs of salvage—and that the laws of the sea should be redrafted so that no consideration outweighs that of saving lives—is a conclusion which experts are drawing from the tragedy of the steamship Morro Castle.

Safeguards should be thrown around the masters of vessels, it is contended, so that they would not be tempted to "take a chance" in an effort to avoid the high salvage charges which the owners may have to pay when their vessel is rescued in answer to distress signals.

Testimony before the official inquiry of the burning of the Morro Castle Saturday night with estimated fatalities of 133 among the 549 passengers and members of the crew indicates that there was a delay in dispatching the wireless call for help after the fire was discovered.

Unfamiliarity on the part of some members of the crew with regard to the proper handling of lifeboats and other safety appliance also was revealed.

Finding Out Why

This testimony has resulted in the federal grand jury taking up the burning of the steamship with a view to finding out whether there was a delay in the call for help and to fix responsibility for the disaster.

Simultaneously, marine engineers and shipping interests have redoubled their efforts to finding ways by which marine disasters can be avoided, and experts are voicing strong views on the inadequacy of the present system.

Abolition of all salvage fees, laws compelling captains to report to the Coast Guard immediately any event that might endanger their vessels and the placing of the entire personnel of the American merchant marine under the Department of Commerce was advocated by one of the most prominent marine engineers here in an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor today.

Glaring Inadequacies

This engineer, who bases his views on years of actual experience in command of steamships as well as on his familiarity with details of marine construction, preferred to be

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Roosevelt Demands All-Steel Vessels

By the Associated Press

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 12

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT expects Congress to enact legislation requiring passenger ships to be constructed as completely fireproof as possible, as a result of the Morro Castle disaster.

The President disclosed today in his regular press conference that he wants all-steel passenger vessels, and believes that even equipment material can be made of fireproof material.

The Morro Castle was a steel ship.

Chief Radio Operator Testifies of Delay in Calling for Help

Flames 'Terrific'

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Mr George W. Rogers, chief radio operator of the burned Morro Castle, told a board of inquiry today that it was fully 30 minutes after he was awakened because of the fire aboard the ship before he received an order to send out an S O S.

Mr. Rogers also testified that some time ago his first assistant, Mr. George Alagna, and another operator "tried to instigate discontent on the ship."

Mr. Rogers testified hesitatingly on this point and only after he received permission to consult his attorney, who was not present. The witness said he feared his statements might be misconstrued.

Question of Discipline

Mr. Dickerson N. Hoover, conducting the inquiry for the Department of Commerce, told Mr. Rogers he wanted to learn whether discipline was maintained aboard the liner.

When his attorney did not appear, Mr. Rogers said:

"Some time ago there was a strike among the radio operators. Alagna and another operator tried to instigate discontent on the ship by seeking signatures to a protest that the food on the ship was bad."

Mr. Rogers testified that one operator "got drunk and was discharged in New York," and added that when he became chief operator "things went along quite smoothly."

The chief operator said that Capt. Robert R. Willmott, master of the Morro Castle, who passed on the night before the fire, conferred with him concerning Mr. Alagna and asked: "'What's the matter with Alagna, is he crazy?'"

The witness testified Captain Willmott told him that he and other of Alagna's superior officers often received sarcastic remarks from the operator, "that he refused to obey orders, that he was an agitator." Mr. Rogers quoted Captain Willmott

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

High Meat Prices Despite Surplus Puzzle Consumer

Packers Blame Drought and Purchasing Plan of Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—Why the American housewife has to pay more for meat when there is a surplus of cattle is a riddle which even the people closely connected with the livestock business here cannot answer in a single sentence.

But the drought, causing a shortage of feeds, the Government's cattle purchasing program, removing millions of underfed animals from commercial channels and to convert them to relief uses together with the growing ability of the consumer to buy, appear to be the principal factors in the price rise, it is said by packers and government men.

Actually, the run of well-fed commercial cattle at the Chicago stockyards is lighter than usual and very few of the cattle are coming to market as fat as they

(Continued on Page 3, Column 8)

Hitler's Amnesty Releases 32,000 Jailed in Berlin

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 12—More than 32,000 persons under different forms of police arrest in Berlin have been released under the August amnesty of Chancellor Hitler, it is announced here today.

The right of pardon now belongs primarily to Herr Hitler, it is announced at the same time. Herr Hitler himself will exercise the right, particularly with reference to the crimes of members of the defense forces. Otherwise, it will be allocated either to Prussia's Minister-President, in cases of capital punishment, or in other cases to the Minister of Justice and other competent ministers concerned.

The high total of prisoners amnestied reflects the sweeping scope of the police action which accompanied the Brown Shirt "purge" of June 30 to July 2. Previous figures had set the number of arrests at a considerably lower total, although unofficial estimates maintained that tens of thousands had been arrested throughout the entire Reich.

At one time it was estimated that more than 28,000 prisoners were confined in concentration camps throughout Germany, but these estimates were, in the main, denied by official sources.

Employees Challenge Ruling Of Labor Board on Bargaining; Defy Authority Pending Test

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Manufacturers of the United States today threw down the gauntlet to the National Labor Relations Board by challenging its recent decision that the form of organization chosen by a majority of the employees at a plant shall be recognized as the collective bargaining medium for all the workers.

The views of the manufacturers were expressed in a statement by the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers urging the employers in the United States to ignore the rulings of the National Labor Relations Board until "competent judicial authority" has passed upon it and to comply with the interpretations of President Roosevelt and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson recognizing the rights of minorities of employees.

"The National Labor Relations Board in the so-called Houde case has made a decision of utmost importance to all employers and employees, the statement says.

"The board holds that where elections by employees disclose that a majority have selected a particular agency for collective bargaining with management, minorities are therefore prevented from exercising any right to bargain and management may therefore deal only with representatives of the majority.

"The decision raises issues of perhaps greater importance to employees than to manufacturers because it deprives them of the elementary right to dispose of their own labor on their own terms through representatives of their own choosing. It compels groups of employees to be represented by those whom they have not chosen.

"In the opinion of our law department, the decision is unwarranted by the terms of the Recovery Act and is unenforceable.

"The decision is not supported by the alleged precedents cited by the labor board. It flatly contradicts the interpretation of Section 7A of the Recovery Act made by the President in settling the automobile strike and also the continuing interpretations by Administrator Johnson and Donald R. Richberg, general counsel.

"The policy fixed by the decision is, furthermore, unwise. It will increase labor disputes by stimulating controversies between different groups of workers as to who is to deal with the employees and resentment by groups of workers against being deprived of their right to negotiate through representatives of their own choosing.

"Employers should negotiate with authorized representatives of any groups of their employees. Many individual workers prefer to negotiate directly with their employers regarding their own employment conditions and their wishes must be respected.

"We recommend that employees continue to abide by the long-standing and authoritative interpretations upholding the right of minority groups to deal with their employers previously made by the President, Administrator Johnson and General Counsel Richberg until competent judicial authority has declared otherwise."

Pressure Felt For Peace In Textile Crisis

State Troopers Called by Ely for Duty at Norton, However

Riots at Saylesville

Rhode Island Mills Ask Protection for Those Who Want Work

While the presence of thousands of national guardsmen today in the textile centers of Rhode Island, Maine and Connecticut attests the violence that has swept over New England, factors of early peace are not absent in the present textile crisis.

Governor Ely, however, ordered 50 state troopers, armed with riot guns and tear gas bombs, to Norton today to aid in the shipment of goods, now blockaded by strikers. This marks the capitulation of Governor Ely to the importunings of manufacturers in the State that he accord them state protection from the strikers. The Bay State has now joined Rhode Island, Maine and Connecticut in its resort to state police intervention. Massachusetts, unlike these other states, has not, however, mobilized the national guard.

A group of Rhode Island manufacturers, according to an Associated Press dispatch, has requested an interview with Gov. Theodore Francis Green, after stating that Rhode Island confronted the loss of its textile industry.

Mills Reopening in South

Steady reopening of mills in the South, contrasted with increasing shut downs in New England, is resulting in large losses in orders, the group asserts, and urges that the Governor give full protection to those workers who want to stay on the job.

The most drastic outbreak of violence to date occurred last night at Saylesville, R. I., when about 500 National Guardsmen battled through the night with 3500 strikers in the Hoshassuck Cemetery near the gates of the Sayles Finishing Company. Tolls of injuries and property losses made this the grimmest engagement of the strike in New England.

Last night's clash resulted in the wounding of five persons by gun fire and minor injuries to nearly 100 others. The town today heard the discharge of another volley of shots, fired over the heads of the crowd still drawn up sullenly against the troops. The volley was accompanied by the warning that sterner measures might follow further aggression by the strikers.

The shoe of the strike begins to pinch on both the manufacturers' toes and those of the workers. In Chicopee, Mass., the Fisk Rubber Corporation has announced that production will be curtailed 25 per cent, because raw material is not forthcoming from plants closed by the strike.

Relief activities of the unions to care for destitute strikers are being accelerated, while complaints of the manufacturers and their appeals to state authorities to break the strike are becoming more intense. Meantime wool sorters announce determination to join the strike.

Active Picketing Continues

The strikers show no disposition to stop efforts to shut down mills, for active picketing by these squadrons continued to be reported today The injunction came into play in Rhode Island as two Pawtucket plants obtained restraining orders against picketing. The strikers also revealed a determination to hit through legal channels as the counsel for the United Textile Workers of America registered a protest with Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner against the use of armed guards in Dighton, Mass. This is the result of the conviction of the strikers that deputization of these guards violates a new state statute, which provides that guards in labor disputes must be certified detectives.

[Washington and New York comment on the strike situation will be found on Page 3.]

Dunlap Is Defeated In National Amateur

Fourth-round matches are being played this afternoon in the United States amateur golf championship tournament at The Country Club links, Clyde Park, Brookline, the third round having been played this morning. As a result of the morning's playing a new champion is assured as George T. Dunlap Jr., the 1933 champion, fell before the brilliant golf of Willie Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Two former champions were also eliminated in the third round when Jess W. Sweetser of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., one of the few golfers who have held both the United States and British championships, and H. Chandler Egan of Pebble Beach, Calif., who held the United States title way back in 1904 and 1905, lost. As a result play entered the fourth round this afternoon with Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago and C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., the only players left who have ever held the title.

[More details regarding the third round will be found on the Sports Page.]

Deeper Pink Looms in Congress

Loans Indicate Rise in Trade

Homestead Houses Spread Out

Total of 463 Completed, Under Construction or Under Contract—Department of Agriculture Testing Goldenrod as Emergency Source of Rubber

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Reading the election returns as a handful of states held primaries, Washington braced itself against the prospect of a perhaps more radically inclined Congress this winter than it had at first expected. In actual numbers the Democratic and New Deal majorities will probably be reduced by the traditional reaction of an off-year congressional election.

But Democratic leaders now are encouraged to believe this loss will be less than usual, and that insurgents who return will be reënforced in their ardor by the referendums at the polls. One of these is the redoubtable Senator Huey Long of Louisiana. Although his own office was not at issue, Senator Long tightened his overlordship of the State and extended it to include the city of New Orleans as his candidates defeated those of Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley and the regular Democratic organization.

Senator Long's victory, taken with the Democratic success in Maine and the fact that the Democratic nomination for Senator from Washington lay between an advocate of the New Deal and a champion of public ownership of utilities, led observers to expect a strong contingent in Congress of those who appeal to the "forgotten man" and who a generation ago would have been classed as populists.

This may, of course, be reading too much into the results of local races. A notable exception to the leftward drift appears in the primary figures from Michigan. The number of voters in the Republican primaries as compared to those taking Democratic ballots indicated a sizeable swing back to the normal G. O. P. majority in that state.

The Louisiana returns, it is thought, may indicate more as to the effectiveness of the Long machine than as to the popularity of the New Deal, though Senator Long has made much political capital out of his asserted friendship for the lowly. Some time ago the Louisiana Senator reputedly controlled a small bloc of senatorial votes from near-by states. While these have partly melted away he has apparently compensated himself by tightening his grip on his own State and its largest city.

The lead reported for Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, if maintained and followed by success in general election, will bring back to the Upper House a member who has been there ever since Arizona became a state. The defeat of former Senator Cole L. Blease of nomination for Governor of South Carolina suppresses a fiery figure in the politics of that State, but the nominee, Mr. Olin D. Johnston, is accounted a liberal.

* * *

Bank Loans Increase: Coincident with President Roosevelt's assertion at Hyde Park that federal bank examiners were being unreasonably stringent in passing on small business loans, it was noted in Washington that the reports of Federal Reserve member banks for the last several weeks have shown a steady and now impressive improvement in this index of business recovery.

The report just issued for the week ending Sept. 5, showed that these banks in 91 cities had increased their outstanding loans, other than loans on securities, by $114,000,000 during the week, and this is a gain of $230,000,000 as compared with July 18. Many economists hold that a marked increase of these loans must be an accompaniment of any important business recovery. Some increase at this time is seasonal, but the volume reported is more than can be accounted for that way.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, continued his conference with the bank examiners and was assumed to be going over with them the situation in which President Roosevelt believes they have applied over-strictly the rules made for former state bank situations. This restraint is understood to have evoked sharp complaint, especially from small bankers.

The Treasury also announced that it is recovering approximately $25,000,000 in its drive to collect the full taxes due from brokers and stock market operators. This campaign was begun last October with a demand for information on customers' accounts showing gains or losses on stock transactions since 1929. Of the amount expected to be recovered $6,689,945 has now been paid in.

* * *

New Homes: The Subsistence Homesteads Corporation issues a progress report showing that 463 homestead houses are either completed, under construction or under contract with construction about to begin.

This new type of living, made possible by an appropriation in the National Recovery Act a year ago last June, has just become available to 117 families who are actually occupying their homesteads.

Most advanced is the Reedsville experimental community, near Reedsville, W. Va., where the families of 50 miners are now dwelling in new white cottages. At the nearby project at Tygart Valley, W. Va., seven homes are occupied and 14 more are nearing completion.

At Dayton, Ohio, 12 homes are occupied and eight more are almost ready for occupancy. At Houston Gardens, in Texas, 80 houses will soon be completed. At McComb, Miss., the first house completed is now occupied, 19 more are nearing completion and work on an additional five houses is under way.

Of the 40 projects announced to date by the subsistence homesteads division actual house construction work is under way on 13 projects, while land improvement is in process at a dozen more sites.

* * *

Rubber From Goldenrod: During this season many sections of the United States are brightened with fields of tall yellow flowers, called "goldenrod." To most persons goldenrod is a common flower, but to the Department of Agriculture it has special significance.

The department has found that rubber of good quality can be made from goldenrod. Of several sources experimented with for the domestic manufacture of this important material, goldenrod is regarded as the most likely to develop commercially. Transfer to the department recently of the Edison collection of goldenrod selections has given new impetus to the rubber research program.

Experiments have proceeded to the point where department experts now express the opinion that if the price of raw rubber should ever be forced as high again as in 1923-27 under the British Stevenson plan, the United States will be in a fair position to produce a good share of its rubber requirements.

While rubber of good quality has been made from goldenrod, "details of extraction and manufacture have not been developed sufficiently to produce rubber on a commercial scale," department officials explain. "With present knowledge," they said, "it would not be possible to make rubber from goldenrod at prevailing prices of about 15 cents a pound. However, experiments now in progress in the department lay the foundation for domestic rubber production in case of an emergency."

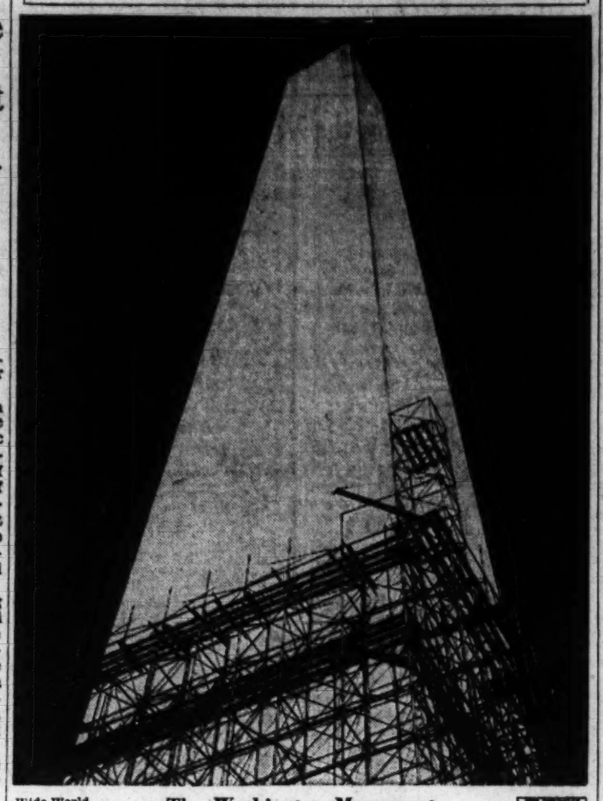
Other sources of domestic rubber are guayale, a shrub grown in southern Texas and California; the hevea, tropic rubber tree which the department has planted in large numbers in Florida; and the castilla, a rubber tree from Central America, now grown in Florida.

Officials emphasize that the goldenrod experiments have not progressed far enough to warrant any one going into the business of growing or collecting goldenrod to sell for making rubber, nor has the department any goldenrod plants for distribution.

Town Planned at Coulee Dam

The natural amphitheater in which President Roosevelt addressed thousands at the Coulee Dam (Wash.) site, a waste space then, will soon become a town, according to real estate dealers who have had pipelines laid and plan to erect a "Main street."

It's Going to Have a Bath Soon



Wide World — The Washington Monument

Six Hundred Tons of Steel Scaffolding Are Required in Preparing Giant Shaft for the Work of Cleaning and Repairing.

Fifty years is a long time to go without a bath and when it is the Washington Monument that is to receive it, is is a prodigious task. In preparation for the $100,000 bath recently authorized by the Public Works Administration, 600 tons of steel scaffolding are being erected around the monolith. When the steel framework is finished, workmen will mount it to repair disintegrating marble slabs and give the obelisk its first bath.

The huge shaft, which was erected to the memory of the first President of the United States, is the highest masonry structure in the world, having an altitude of more than 555 feet, and is constructed of Maryland marble. The Washington Monument Society originated the plan of the monument and laid the corner stone in 1848. Work continued on the shaft until 1877, when it ceased, was resumed in 1878, and finished in 1884. On renewal of the work in 1877 the property passed from the hands of the monument society into the hands of the Federal Government.

Monument facts: foundation area, 16,000 square feet; shaft, 55 feet and 1.5 inches square at the top; weight, 43,633 gross tons; height, 500 feet 5⅛ inches; pyramidal apex, weight 300 tons; 55 feet high; summit 600 feet above tidewater of the Potomac; apex crowned by aluminum point. Total cost, $1,187,710, of which $300,000 was contributed by monument society. Elevator and iron stairway of 900 steps afford access to the base of the apex. Interior of the shaft contains 179 memorial stones donated by various countries, states and societies.

America Awakes To Lure of Music, Club Head Finds

Festivals for Adults After Child Contests, Is New Development

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—A great awakening in music among Americans was found during 50,000 miles of travel in 26 states by Mrs. John Alexander Jardine, president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, who spoke of the future for music in this country yesterday when she met officers of the Illinois Federation.

In one county in North Dakota alone some 2500 children have turned out for musical contests, she said. The newest development is to have parents and grown-ups, who come to see their children perform, take part in a festival following the contest so that both the youngsters and the oldsters can join in orchestras, bands, choruses, and choirs.

The attitude of the young folks in the junior music clubs is swinging over to a goal of excellence in performance rather than competition, Mrs. Jardine added. "In the hundreds of contests sponsored each year by the federation among juniors, we are doing something to create a love for music in the hearts of children," she declared.

Mrs. Louis E. Yager, president of the Illinois Federation of Music Clubs, told of progress made during the last year in Illinois in cooperation with National Federation aims. Rural schools have been aided, she said, by supplying phonographs and records, by helping to round up musical instruments for boys and girls, and by getting radios into some of the schools.

"We are working now to have city choirs and choruses turn over their music to rural schools," said Mrs. Yager. "So often a group of musicians in a big city choir will sing an oratorio and then lay aside the music as having served its purpose. We urge them to give it to rural schools which, even if they could pay for it, often do not know just what music to choose or how to find it."

A new development in the Illinois Federation is to compile a list of all Illinois composers and their compositions so that people looking for them will have a central clearing house or library, Mrs. Yager said.

Transforming a mud hole into an outdoor theater for mass singing in Springfield, Ill., was reported by Mrs. Yager. The work was done by a CCC camp in the neighborhood.

Law Protects Car Horses

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The statute has fallen into disuse but an ancient enactment still makes it unlawful to "allow more than 40 persons to be carried at one time upon any street car drawn by one horse, or more than 60 persons upon any car drawn by two horses."

World Court Month by Month

* * *

Annual Report Shows 49 States Joined; Docket Less Full Since Germany Quit

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The League of Nations may be temporarily under a cloud, but its judicial offspring—the World Court—is going from strength to strength, according to its latest annual report which has just been issued here.

Since its inception in 1922, 49 states have joined it. Six more, namely the United States, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Liberia have signed its statute but not yet ratified it. Countries which have not taken any steps toward membership are Equador, Sa'udi Arabia, Honduras and the Argentine.

* * *

To join the world's highest court of justice is one thing. To accept its compulsory jurisdiction — another. Yet no less than 41 of its 48 member-states have also accepted and are bound by its optional clause which gives the Court automatic jurisdiction in four definite classes of legal questions.

Under this clause, any one of the 41 governments may summon before the Court any other government that has also subscribed to the clause. Indeed, a small country like Switzerland can force any of its big neighbors, say Germany or France, to appear before the Court on any question covered by the optional clause.

* * *

Since the court's best "customer"—Germany—withdrew from the League and cancelled all its cases pending before the Court, the latter's cause-list has not been quite so full as usual. If, therefore, the League Council in September decides to ask the Court for an advisory opinion regarding the Swiss claim against some of the belligerents of the last war, the Court may perhaps regain its reputation among international jurists as one of the league's busiest "subsidiaries." Berne's case concerns reparations for war damages suffered by Swiss citizens who lived in belligerent countries during the war.

* * *

Meanwhile, the written procedure in an Anglo-Belgian difference is now pending before the Court. The case concerns a claim for damages by a British subject, a Mr. Oscar Chinn, against a Belgian fluvial transport company operating on the waterways of the Belgian Congo. Points for the Court to decide are: Is the Belgian Government responsible for the alleged losses sustained by Mr. Chinn, and if so, what reparations should there be, if any?

Prodigy to Tour Nation

NEW YORK (AP)—Ruth Sienczynski, 9-year-old pianist whose American début at the age of 8 was a sensation, is playing six Scandinavian concerts this fall as a prelude to her American tour, beginning in January.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Fashion and Comfort
Selby the *true*
Arch Preservers
The nice thing about these very smart looking Selby Shoes is that you gain everything in comfort and sacrifice nothing in fashion.
ARCH PRESERVER
Shoe Shops for Women
208 Stanwix Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

North Side Laundry
offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE — the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.
Called for and delivered anywhere in Allegheny County.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

A LOT OF LUXURY FOR JUST A LITTLE MORE

© Society Brand

Society Brand
STURDYMAN SUITS
If you've ever worn a Sturdyman, you'll recognize the extraordinary value their new low price represents. The fabrics are extra-service worsted twists—unusual in color, distinctive in pattern and practically wear-proof. The lining is quietly luxurious. The tailoring is in the best Society Brand tradition—the finest workmanship by skilled craftsmen but, above all, *Style*.
$50
Exclusive Pittsburgh Agents for Society Brand Clothes
MEN'S CLOTHING, THIRD FLOOR
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

Arch-Aid
DESIGNED FOR STYLE AND INCOMPARABLE COMFORT
Arch-Aid Shoes for Women
RITTER & MORRISON
"The Store of Unhurried Service"
501 Liberty Ave. at Stanwix St.
Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Good Groceries
It's . . .
BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

We have suited many . . . Let us suit you!
H. W. B. Schlosser Store
30 N. Third Street
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Madame Clare
CORSET SHOP
102 SOUTH 20TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEW FALL MODELS
In Ready-to-Wear and Custom Made Garments
Moderate Prices

Upholstering
Furniture Restoring
Interior Decorating
in all its branches
FRED J. HARLEY
BOX 31 RUTLEDGE, PA.
Evenings call Swarthmore 1839-J
Call Swarthmore 1441
Philadelphia and Suburbs
Anytime—Anywhere

— Roofing —
All Kinds
City or Suburban
Budget Plan if Desired
No Job Too Large—or Too Small
T. S. Johnson Sons Co.
622-4-6 CHERRY STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RUGS
of superior quality and beauty for almost a century.
HARDWICK AND MAGEE CO.
1220 Market Sreet
Philadelphia

School Supplies
Office Furnishings
Equipment and Supplies
Party Invitations
Bridge Tallies and Place Cards
DECKER'S
Stationers and Office Outfitters
902 Chestnut Street
9 South 15th Street
PHILADELPHIA

Craig Jeddo Highland
Koppers Coke
Coal
and Vacuum Fuel Oil
Represented by
J. Philip Strehle
47 Montana Street, Philadelphia
Call GERmantown 5539

William B. Margerum
INCORPORATED
The House of Excellence in
Meat, Poultry and General Food Products
Reading Terminal Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPRINGER'S
RESTAURANT
Under Reading Terminal
At 12th and Filbert Streets
PHILADELPHIA
NO MUSIC . . . NO BEER or LIQUOR . . . Just good, plain, wholesome food.
Sea Food, Specialties
Table d'Hote and a la Carte Service
Open Daily and Sunday

Dependably Fine Dairy Products
"A" Milk
De Luxe "A" Butter
De Luxe Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'TN AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.

WAWA DAIRY FARMS
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
CERTIFIED and RAW MILK
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Farms and Bottling Plant
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Main Office
ALLEGHENY AVE. at 35th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Telephone Radcliff 7020

Zotos Permanent Wave $10

No Machine—No Electricity
Eugene Water Sachet Wave, $7.50
Other Beautiful Permanent Waves $5.00
HAIR TINTING—FACIALS
GITTIER'S
1631 Chestnut Street Spruce 6344
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Fresher by a Day
At 3 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Preston 1920
SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

BONWIT TELLER
CHESTNUT STREET AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA

Junior's Evening Dress of matelasse crepe with fur 19.95
The Bonwit Junior Shop

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Are You Fussy About Your Gloves?
Are You Choosy About Your Bags?
Come to
DEWEES' SEPTEMBER SALE
Gloves and Bags
Gloves of Quality Capeskin, French Kid, Pigskin, 1.95 and 2.95
Bags of Suede, Calf, Silk, Wool, Alligator, Seal, 1.95
FIFTEEN DAYS, SEPTEMBER 13-29

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Code Reg. No. 37-2
Market and Filbert at Eighth St., Philadelphia Store Hours 9 to 5
This Is the Time to Make Your Plans for a
GAR-WOOD
Oil Heater Installation
$333 Completely Installed. $33 First Payment on S&C Deferred Payment Plan. Plus Small Carrying Charge.
The genius that has made Gar Wood internationally famous as inventor and engineer, now enables you to heat your home with greater economy and convenience. The many improvements in oil heat created by Gar Wood makes it essential that you see the Gar-Wood Oil Burner before you by ANY automatic heat for your home. We will gladly make a heating survey of your home at no cost to you.
We Gladly Co-operate with the National Housing Act—Home Owners Can Borrow to Install Gar-Wood Oil Burners.
Strawbridge & Clothier
Philadelphia, Pa.
Without obligation, send me a heating expert to survey my home for Gar-Wood Automatic Oil Heat.
Name .....
Address .....
City .....
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—*Fifth Floor*

SAVE MONEY on These Splendid FULLER BRUSHES by buying them Now!

THE Fuller Friction Shower combines a refreshing bath with a massage. Simply attach the rubber tube to the bath tub faucet and the Shower Brush becomes a bubbling fountain of water. Made of the finest, imported white bristles, just the right texture to bring a rich glow.

The Fuller Clothes Brush—a very efficient brush that helps to keep clothes and furs in perfect condition. Curve-fitting brush to reach shoulders and back — with imported black Chungking bristles and long Fullerex handle.

Take advantage of these *short time offers* by ordering from the Fuller Man who calls at your home. Consult your telephone book for Fuller Brush Sales Studio or Branch Office address. Or, write direct to The Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Connecticut. (In Canada: Fuller Brush Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.)

League, Technically Perfect, Held Entering New Era When More Tangible Results Needed

Permanence Believed Assured If Pioneer Work of Building International Procedures Is Made Basis for Forward Steps

League of Nations After 15 Years
Fourth in a Series of Articles

By Sisley Huddleston

European Editorial Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In one of my conversations with a League of Nations official I put the following question:

"There is a widespread belief that if the League is to become the force it should be in world affairs, it should be thoroughly overhauled. Since the expression Brain Trust has been so frequently employed, let me again employ it in connection with machinery for reconstructing the League. Has the League of Nations no Brain Trust?"

"No, I don't think it has," the official replied. "Of course we get together to consider certain contingencies. On the whole it is felt that changes would be dangerous. We have built up the League on definite lines, and technically it is in good working order. I don't think it is regarded as desirable to make alterations of a far-reaching character."

There is no need for me to eulogize the work of Sir Eric Drummond, to whom was given the task of making the League a working concern. For over 12 years as Secretary-General he brought the League, from a technical viewpoint, to a state of great efficiency.

Building Period

It is difficult to see how this building-up process could have been better accomplished. Every department runs smoothly. He had to start from the beginning. There was nothing when he took charge, and when he left there was a perfect and elaborate organization.

No praise could be too great for this performance. All who came into contact with Sir Eric were impressed by his wonderful organizing ability. The staff which he selected seconded him superbly. The foundations were well and truly laid and the edifice was admirably finished.

Little by little the League seized the imagination of the world. At first there were many nations, some of them exceedingly influential, who looked on the League with suspicion or contempt. They did not believe it would be more than the temporary expression of a war-weary caprice.

They were cynical. They disdained their own child. But gradually they were drawn to it as it planted itself solidly. Their motives were mixed. Some of them saw in it an excellent organization which would relieve the different countries of a good deal of detail work. Others thought that it would make the relations of countries easier and would assure peace and prosperity.

Diverse Aims

Others again considered it as a diplomatic instrument for the preservation of the status quo. Still others expected to use it for the advancement of their claims. There were Cabinet ministers who found their prestige and power amplified by the League, and who employed Geneva as a loudspeaker.

No matter what were their motives, they contributed to the making of the League. Nobody can now doubt that, barring a catastrophe, the League has come to stay. It has proved its durability. There may be talk of this and that crisis, the League may have many rebuffs, but none of them affect its permanacy. It is understandable that critical observers for a number of years should question whether the League could last.

The only answer to such skeptics was to counsel them to wait and see. Now they have waited and seen long enough. It is not good statesmanship to remain apart from an institution which occupies so prominent, so central a place in public affairs.

Yet though everybody should now rally to the League, everybody is entitled to consider its reshaping. What may be called the Drummond stage was a necessary part of League history. The League in less capable hands might have expired before it was born. It might have lingered feebly. It might today exist merely on sufferance. In fact, as Prof. James T. Shotwell properly says, it cannot be discarded, but it may be reformed. In this work an informed public opinion can play an important rôle.

Publicity

"The League has the finest publicity organization ever created," said one official to me.

I pondered this remark. I was not quite sure whether it should not be taken as a criticism of the League. With a little ingenuity in paradox it would not be difficult to make out a case against publicity. A good deal of the publicity, it could be suggested, has been harmful.

The League cannot be sold like a baking powder or a shoe polish. The many millions of words which have been written about it and about its debates have in the end produced the impression of pure verbalism. Certainly much more than international Parliamentarism is required to right things, and in so far as the League is a mere talking-shop it has fallen into some disrepute. It is felt that a grain of action would be better than a peck of words.

Still, the League was right to provide the most efficient press department. The task of the newspaperman was facilitated by an elaborate system of speedy reports both in French and in English. There were representatives of the press department always available, always ready to provide information.

Novelty Gone

"The League is the easiest assignment," said a newspaper man to me. "Everything is concentrated here. The officials are accessible, the delegates are willing to be seen. Whatever you want is prepared and classified for you."

It was Sir Eric who set on foot this remarkable press department. His successor, M. Joseph Avenol, has been obliged by circumstances to make some reductions, but the f- ·lities are still all that could be desired.

It is, moreover, not simply the novelty of the League which interests the public. It has now gone on for some 15 years, and, on occasion there is more interest in its doings than ever before. That is because the public is really desirous of understanding world conditions Whatever else the League has done or left undone, it has unquestionably helped to educate the public. It has stimulted a universal desire for knowledge on matters which were formerly left to a few experts In the long run the new public comprehension of international problems must have good results.

Here to Stay

So we have got the League, and the League has come to stay, and the organization of the League is excellent, and the technique of the League is flawless. But now we have to ask ourselves what is going to come out of this perfect machine. And it may well be that less emphasis on perfection in the machinery and more attention to results should mark the new stage in the existence of the League.

That new stage opened with the administration of M. Avenol, a Frenchman. His predecessor was an Englishman. But neither correspond to the accepted type of their race. Sir Eric Drummond was free and familiar and friendly with everybody. M. Avenol is stolid and shy; he is deliberate in his manner; he does not gesticulate; he is regarded as less accessible.

His earlier career was that of a Treasury official, and during the war he was in London dealing with inter-Allied financial relations. On the formation of the League he represented France on the Financial Committee. He took part in the scheme for launching loans under the auspices of the League on behalf of bankrupt countries.

It is to be trusted that his influence—and the influence of the Secretary-General is considerable in the guidance of League affairs—will be exercised with the object of presenting the world with a clear balance-sheet of League profits and losses.

"There should really," I repeated to my official friend, "be a brain trust to work out the possibilities of the suggestions now being made on all sides for the renovation of the League—a renovation which will render it not only technically efficient, but practically efficient."

"Perhaps you are right," he replied. "There is need of a new League policy. People expect the League now to produce results."

VISITING NEW YORK means LIVING AT THE HOTEL MONTCLAIR
In the new smart center of New York
Lexington Ave., 49th to 50th Sts.
Make your trip completely successful! Come to the Montclair when you come to New York. This hotel is convenient to shops, theatres, Radio City, business districts. And every room features outside exposure, bath, shower, radio. • Single from $2.50, double from $3.50. Special rates by the week or month.

'Squatter' Ousted

The site of the new post office at Breckenridge, Texas, had to be cleared of a "squatter's" vegetable stand before construction could start.

Amity Worker

© Keystone

Agustin Edwards
Heads Second Inter-American Educational Conference in Chile

Federal Efforts For Textile Peace Broaden in Scope

But Union Head Looks for Month's Struggle to Win Demands

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Though textile union officials expressed themselves as having little hope for a settlement of their nation-wide strike in less than a month, the President's mediation board pursued its conferences with employers today, pressing for some concessions that might promise a basis of agreement.

The board prepared to resume its already long conferences with cotton textile manufacturers, and proposed to broaden the scope of its efforts by later calling in manufacturers of silk and wool who are affected collaterally by strikes called in conjunction with the demands of cotton workers.

These efforts continued notwithstanding that the peace pan offer by Mr. Francis J. Gorman, head of the United Textile Workers' strike committee, expired at 6 o'clock last night. This would have submitted the issues to arbitration.

"We are now preparing for at least a month of struggle to win the strike," Mr. Gorman said today. Union officials announced their first victory had been won in the signing of a contract with the Rayon Weavers, Inc., of New Bedford, Mass., in which that firm acceeded to all the strike demands.

Faced by reports of further violence, Mr. Gorman sent a telegram to President Roosevelt asking him to advise the governors of textile states to use troops only in "a strictly impartial manner" and asserting that there is no need for such troops.

Disturbances took place in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. Six thousand national guardsmen kept peace in the two Carolinas, and troops were out in two other states, while sporadic activity of strikers' "flying squadrons" continued in the South.

Financial aid to the textile workers' union, which began its strike with an admittedly low treasury, was again promised by Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who announced he had received from the 108 affiliates of the federation "sufficient pledges of organizers and money to meet the present needs."

Police at Passaic To Protect Workers By Arrest of Pickets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—While mayors of 34 cities have before them today an appeal from Mr. Peter Van Horn, chairman of the Silk Textile Code Authority, to coöperate in protecting mill workers from intimidation, every patrolman in the police department of Passaic, N. J., was under orders to arrest anyone who attempts to picket woolen mills there.

Meanwhile, strikers continued to hold their own in the Paterson area, where the Jacquard mills, scheduled to open this morning, despite union disapproval, remained closed today. Of the 60 Jacquard mills which the manufacturers announced would operate as usual today, Mr. Robert Bruere, chairman of the Textile National Industrial Relations Board, estimated that "about a dozen" were running. He declined to estimate the number of employees who had gone back to work.

Representatives of Paterson's 15,000 silk dyers were reported to be pressing a demand for a 30-hour week, a closed shop and wage increases to compensate for the shorter working period.

Mr. Eli Keller, local secretary of the American Federation of Silk Workers, expressed confidence that the 4000 Jacquard workers would not go back to the mills under a separate agreement with their employers. Mr. Keller said he had received word from Mr. Francis J. Gorman, national strike chairman, in Washington, that no section of the textile industry would be allowed to return to work until the full union demands are met. The Jacquard manufacturers have been negotiating to get the men to go back to work on a 40-hour week, while the United Textile Workers of America are holding out for a 30-hour week.

Price Protection

The result of price protection in the book business, under the booksellers' code, has been a gain in business for smaller retailers, but a loss in total sales to publishers, a prominent wholesaler says.

High Price of Surplus Meat Puzzles American Housewife

(Continued from Page 1)

should be, according to representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture at the Chicago stockyards. And this is not the worst of it.

They expect to see the supplies get shorter within coming months as the Government's cattle reduction program takes its full toll of the herds, and as available feed supplies run short. What this will do to prices, however, depends on how much people have to spend. The consumer purchasing power is credited with being a deciding factor in price. Packers say that what the consumer can pay has a great deal to do with what the producer and processor gets.

It is pointed out that the Government has yet taken only about half of the cattle that it expects to take. The latest reports are that 5,000,000 cattle have been bought, while this will mount to 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 in another six months, it is estimated.

The cattle the Government is buying are to be used for feeding families on relief rolls. Some of the meat will be canned and some furnished fresh.

The price of hogs has come down this week because of larger runs at the yards as well as because the higher prices established recently met with unfavorable reaction. However, it is not probable that the larger arrivals will continue very long, according to the Department of Agriculture men. The hog reduction program, reducing the number of new hogs 25 per cent, will continue through 1935 and there was a 28 per cent shortage in the spring production and about a 38 per cent shortage in the fall production of hogs. Thus through the winter a much smaller number of hogs is expected at the yards.

With such a short feed crop there may develop one of the most serious meat situations seen in years, it is said by government officials at the Chicago stockyards, as practically every kind of livestock is being affected. There is a normal supply of lambs but their quality also is expected to be affected by the feed situation. The Government is beginning to buy several million old sheep and this will affect the next crop of lambs.

While predicting that meat prices may go still higher, Mr. William Whitefield Woods, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, said that no one can actually tell because in the end, "meat prices are subject to an automatic and efficient system of checks and balances. When the price of meat reaches a point higher than that indicated by consumer purchasing power," he added, "consumers buy less meat and purchase other foods instead."

Price advances, Mr. Woods notes, during the last six months have ranged from 40 to 50 per cent in the case of cuts of fresh pork and from 25 to 50 per cent in the case of smoked meats, while prices of hogs have increased about 50 per cent. Prices of beef have also advanced substantially, but prices of lambs have declined somewhat, according to his statement. However a drop from $8.06 a hundred to $6.95 a hundred in hogs was reported at the yards yesterday. Last January hogs were selling around $3.85

An accumulation of factors rather than any one specific cause has been responsible for the advance in prices, Mr. Woods says, while the demand for meat, having been relatively brisk, has helped keep prices up.

However, from the producers' point of view, he points out, it has meant a larger income for farmers able to participate in the upward movement of the livestock market.

Producers on the farms have benefited by the Government's program, the Department of Agriculture representatives here declare, and although the consumer may feel he has been unduly taxed the Government plan has been the only way out, they feel. Starving cattle have been taken off the hands of the producers who had no feed for them, even though many growers have said good-by to their choicest herds and in some cases watched the undoing of their work of years.

Food Costs Shoot Up; Rise of 3.2 Per Cent Shown in Two Weeks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The cost of filling the housewife's market basket continues to increase. Every one of the 51 cities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics felt the effect of higher retail food prices during the two-week period ending Aug. 28, with advances averaging 3.2 per cent.

Since April 15, 1933—the low point of post-war days—retail food prices have jumped 27.5 per cent, Mr. Isadore Lubin, labor statistics commissioner, finds.

During the two week period, 25 articles, including bread, butter, cheese, fresh milk, ham, sirloin steak, white potatoes, eggs, and canned vegetables, showed increases. Foods which dropped in price were bananas, cabbage, onions and oranges. Thirteen articles, including wheat flour, navy beans and sugar, showed no change.

Meat prices shot up faster than those of any other food. Pork chops jumped 26 per cent; bacon 7.7 per cent and plate beef 4.8 per cent.

Advances in the 51 cities ranged from 1 per cent in Scranton, Penna., to 6.3 per cent in Dallas, Texas.

As compared with the corresponding period a year ago, Los Angeles showed the smallest advance, with an increase of only five-tenths of 1 per cent. The greatest rise occurred in Minneapolis, where prices advanced 14.2 per cent.

Cities which showed above the average increase for the last two weeks in August are Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Little Rock, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, New Orleans, Peoria, St. Louis, and Washington.

Bulgarian Railroads Pay But Profits Dwindling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — Bulgaria is one of the few continental countries where railroads continue to pay.

Yet the margin of profit is dwindling, the report for the last fiscal year showing the trains ran many more miles than three years ago, but carried 1,500,000 fewer travelers and nearly 10 per cent less freight. Rates for passengers and freight are exceedingly low. Road competition and hard times are blamed for the smaller revenue.

FALL and WINTER
BERMUDA • MIAMI
NASSAU • HAVANA
MEDITERRANEAN
AROUND-THE-WORLD
Lowest authorized rates all lines.
ARNOLD TOURS
234 Clarendon Street, Boston KEN. 0980

$2 A DAY
In a new hotel 2 blocks east of Grand Central Station in New York City.
HOTEL TUDOR
304 East 42nd Street

Chuckles
GOOD CANDY... for all the Family
SPICED DROPS and STRINGS

10 cents Half-Pound

Unique elastic side straps are individually adjustable.
Note flatness of diaphragm and reduction of hips and hollow back.

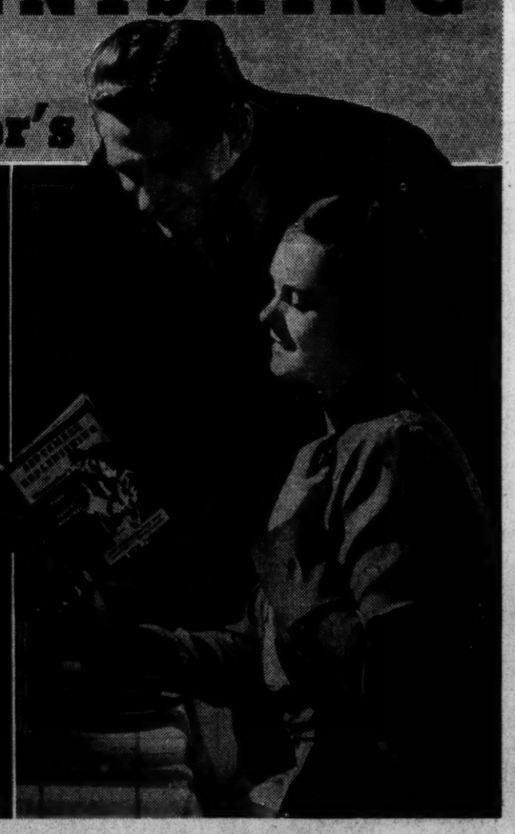
"NEVASPRED" takes care of two most difficult points of the figure, hips and diaphragm; corrects hollow back.
"NEVASPRED" reduces hip line three to four inches during entire long life of garment.
Madame Alston
33 West 34th Street NEW YORK
Telephone WIsconsin 7-3878
Mail orders filled

Tru-Form Shoes Make Happier Children

And remember . . . the same Tru-Form service which insures happy dispositions for children is available for adults, too. If you are experiencing foot difficulties, won't you please visit our store? True foot comfort is obtained by our fitting methods without sacrificing style.

Tru-Form SHOES
Scientific Footwear Service
NEW YORK CITY:
180 West 231st Street at Broadway
1953 University Avenue at Burnside
WHITE PLAINS: 153 Mamaroneck Ave.
HEMPSTEAD: 271 Fulton Avenue

SEPTEMBER REPLENISHING at Wanamaker's



Sets the Table with Special Offerings
CHINA
GLASS
LAMPS
HOUSEWARES
ELECTRICAL AIDS

JOHN WANAMAKER
NEW YORK
Ninth Street and Broadway
Stuyvesant 9-4700
PHILADELPHIA
Bell: Rittenhouse 1000
Keystone: Race 4801

"I WON MY BET ABOUT STOCKING RUNS—

Lucky for me I learned how to cut down on runs," says college girl

"Bob heard me fussing about stocking runs and just for fun bet me I couldn't go two weeks without one. It looked like a sure thing to him, but that very day somebody tipped me off to Lux. Thanks to Lux, I won my bet. Bob came across with a five-pound box of candy. Better still is the money I now save on stockings."

Wash stockings after *every* wearing with Lux. Lux saves the *elasticity* of the threads so they *give* instead of breaking easily under strain. Avoid ordinary soaps with harmful alkali—cake-soap rubbing—they weaken elasticity. Lux has no harmful alkali. The *International Silk Guild* endorses Lux—

LUX FOR STOCKINGS

a Perfect Skin!

...When you wash your complexion faults away

IF you really want to have perfect skin . . . "Be Yourself!"

Stop worrying about what you put *on* your face and give more thought to the way you take things *off*. For it's the way you *cleanse* your skin that results in perfect complexion care.

Most soaps do a thorough job of cleansing, but tender, sensitive skin requires gentleness, as well. And that's where you notice the marvelous perfection of Roger & Gallet.

It washes your complexion faults away . . . so gently, so smoothly, so blandly, that the word "Soap" is scarcely adequate.

But of course Roger & Gallet *is* more than *mere* soap. It's rare soap of the finest quality and fragrance. So exquisitely perfect that perfect results are a matter of course. Roger & Gallet, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. also 62 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, France.

35¢ a cake

Seven delightful scents
Violette Carnation Sandalwood
Feu Follet Fleurs d'Amour
Le Jade Parfum d'Argent

ROGER & GALLET

Political Position Of Eight States Hardly Changed

Local Issues Sidetrack Trial of New Deal in Primaries

By the Associated Press

Tuesday's primaries in eight states as far flung as Washington on the west and New Hampshire on the east, showed these results today:

Louisiana: Huey Long candidates win.

South Carolina: Cole Blease beaten for Governor.

Colorado: A woman gives Gov. E. C. Johnson close run for renomination.

Arizona: Senator H. F. Ashurst (D) leads close contest for renomination.

Michigan: Gov. W. A. Comstock behind Lacy; Frank D. Fitzgerald is G. O. P. choice.

Vermont: Senator W. R. Austin, New Deal foe, renamed by Republicans; Democrats pick Fred C. Martin.

New Hampshire: Congressmen William N. Rogers (D) and C. W. Tobey (R) renominated.

H. Styles Bridges (R) of Concord and John L. Sullivan (D) of Manchester, chosen to compete in the November elections for the post to be vacated by retiring Republican Gov. John G. Winant.

Washington: Close race for Democratic senatorial nomination.

In Vermont, for example, the Republican Senator Warren R. Austin, was renominated by a three-to-one vote over Harry B. Amey. Senator Austin has been a consistent critic of the New Deal. The New Deal will become a clear-cut issue in November, however, for Senator Austin will be opposed by a "Roosevelt man," Fred C. Martin.

The election that was packed with most drama—that in New Orleans—had no national connections. This was the war between Senator Huey P. Long and Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, and Senator Long won.

The Long-indorsed candidates for Democratic nomination for Congress (tantamount to election in Louisiana) were J. O. Fernandez in the first district, and Paul Maloney in the second.

New Hampshire Republicans and Democrats ayppeared satisfied with the Congressional status quo, renaming Representatives Rogers (D) and Tobey (R). In vote volume, Republicans turned out more largely than Democrats. The nominees for Governor in that State were Stiles Bridges (R) and John L. Sullivan (D). Each won by good margins.

Woman in Close Race

In the contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor in Colorado, Miss Josephine Roche, who owns coal mines and is a well-known social worker, was ahead of Gov. Edwin C. Johnson for the nomination at one stage of the early vote count last night, but appeared on the basis of more complete returns today to have been beaten in her bid. Nate C. Warren is the Republican candidate.

Senator Henry F. Ashurst had no easy time of it in Arizona where Sidney P. Osborn put up a strong argument. On incomplete returns, however, Senator Ashurst was pulling slowly but steadily away.

Mrs. Isabella Greenway, close friend of the Roosevelt family, was renominated by the Democrats of Arizona for congressman-at-large. Former Governor Hunt of that State, a familiar name on Arizona ballots, ran third for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, with R. C. Stanford, a dark horse candidate, out in front.

Cole Blease lost the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina to a Spartanburg attorney, Olin D. Johnston. This was a run-off primary. Mr. Blease ran about 33,000 votes behind, with returns virtually complete today. There have been few campaigns in South Carolina during the last 40 years in which his name has not figured. Mr. Johnston campaigned with a promise of an economical administration.

Washington Results in Doubt

It may require complete returns in the State of Washington to determine who won the Democratic nomination for United States senator there. John C. Stevenson and Lewis B. Schwellenbach were running close, with Charles H. Leavy not too far behind. The Republican contest was equally close between Reno Odlin and Ralph A. Horr.

Michigan's Democratic Governor, William A. Comstock, who ordered the state-wide bank holiday that set pace for the national bank holiday that followed, was behind Arthur J. Lacy, Detroit attorney, after an avalanche of Detroit votes reversed the all-night trend of tabulation. The Republicans chose Frank D. Fitzgerald, turning down the bid of former Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck for the nomination.

A vigorous New Dealer, Frank A. Picard, received the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate. His opponent will be Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who was renamed without a contest by the Republicans.

Delaware Democrats, in convention chose Representative Wilbur L. Adams as their candidate for United States senator, opposing Senator J. G. Townsend (R) previously chosen by his party.

Wives of Jobless Get Summer Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

HOLIDAYS for wives of unemployed Birmingham men were arranged at Fircroft College, Bournville, while students were away for the summer vacation.

For the past three years several members of the staff have spent part of their summer vacation in the college, helping to give the wives of unemployed men a good holiday.

Rochester Centennial Patronized by 325,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12—More than 325,000 persons, nearly the entire population of Rochester, paid admissions to Edgerton Park during Rochester's 29-day centennial celebration, officials reported yesterday. Of those, 162,000 saw the centennial's "Pathways of Progress," civic pageant depicting 100 years of the city's history conducted on what is said to be the largest outdoor stage in the world.

Counties Found At Crossroads

(Continued from Page 1)

small number of departments. Thus, the manager or executive is responsible to the board of supervisors for the efficient and economical administration of all the administrative activities of the county, and the board, in turn, is responsible to the people of the county for the general policies pursued and for the results achieved or not achieved by the manager and his subordinates.

"In brief, the people are afforded a simple, direct and continuous means of control over their government, and this is the essence of home rule or local democracy."

Dr. Spicer described the benefits which these counties have derived from their system, declaring that in Albemarle County, Va., a reduction of 40 per cent in the cost of handling the financial department alone had been effected.

Public Confidence Revived

"In each of these counties there is observed a revival of popular interest in local government," he added. "The people have confidence in the new system, not only because it is more efficient, but also because they realize that they now have a means of holding the governmental authorities definitely responsible for the success or failure of their Government."

Dr. Spicer spoke under the auspices of the Committee on Civic Education.

Hearing on Motor Rates Ends

Regional Planning Is Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

For they've had an opportunity to voice protests.

A public hearing scheduled by Insurance Commissioner Merton L. Brown was opened yesterday at the State House. Advocates of a flat rate, and of a merit system expounded their views. A good-sized crowd lent its ears.

Today the hearing continued, but only nine protesting, or at least interested, citizens appeared. Only one speaker addressed the commissioner. So the meeting was closed, the hearings ended.

Commissioner Brown will now go over the evidence, promulgate the rates for 1935.

Regional Planning

New England Looks Ahead

"I have one of the highest positions in the city of Boston," Victor M. Cutter, jovial Boston executive and chairman of the New England Regional Planning Board, was speaking with a twinkle in his eye as he gazed down 21 stories from the Federal Building to the street below.

But such by-play didn't mask the fact that not only "high" but "wide and far-reaching" described the scope of the commission he heads.

Turning New England's natural resources to definite use is the major theme of its program. Mr. Cutler today spoke of great power projects, collecting information that will enable farmers to know where they should raise cabbage or fruit trees to best advantage, the shackling of rivers against overflowing, highway development, coördination of railroads and a hundred and one other things that should make New England a better place in which to live.

He continued: "We are taking up projects that overlap state lines, coordinating detailed plans drawn by states into a logical nationas plan.

"We hope to insure in any further government expenditure that New England will get the best results at the least cost.

"Our immediate work is a study of population to find out where the people are, where they go to and where they will eventually settle. Within a month maps and diagrams of our studies will be available.

"It is not . . . our job to look for things on which to spend money but to find things worth spending the money on."

Labor

Cranberry Peace

Cranberry bogs on and near Cape Cod produced labor troubles last year, saw similar striking start this year. But the employers and strikers got together, placed their case before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and disorders ceased.

Today the board submitted its recommendtions as follows:

1. The labor controversy is to cease immediately.

2. Employees are to return to work without discrimination as business conditions and employment warrant.

3. A survey is to be made immediately by the board relative of wage rates, with full power and authority to make such adjustment of rates as conditions warrant.

City Affairs

A Truck With a Past

A shabby looking tow truck on duty at the new East Boston vehicular tunnel doesn't show up so well beside the shiny combination tractor and fire engine just put to work beside it. But the tow truck has a distinguished past. It may not look it but it once was the official car for the mayors of Boston.

"Old 299" as the limousine was called before it had its back seat chopped off to give room for a truck body, once got a salute from every officer in the city. It was in service during part of the reign of Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, and during part of Mayor James E. Curley's term.

It now gives tows in the tunnel at 50 cents a tow, serves as a platform for electricians working on the tunnel ceiling. It doesn't look like much, but it does its duty, and it has a past.

★ ★ ★

School Days Again

A new sound, welcome to some, not so welcome to others, will disturb breakfasts throughout Boston tomorrow—school bells. Nine o'clock marks the end of the summer freedom for 138,000 children, probably the beginning of freedom, of a sort, for parents.

Unemployment, it is explained, has swelled the school ranks to even 6000 more than authorities had previously estimated.

Meanwhile the 4800 teachers who will take over the education of these future citizens reported for work today to prepare books, lessons, classrooms.

Miscellaneous

Clean Up in Chicopee

Refuse boxes in Chicopee, Mass., weren't large enough today to care for the paper blowing about a street, Willimansett, in the northern section. So the highway department had to come and clean up. They filled a truck with newspapers, which some time before had occupied another truck, bound for the usual distribution points. But newsboys on strike at a Holyoke newspaper, the Associated Press says, carried their fight into this city. Meeting the truckload of papers, they stopped it, hauled off the papers, tore them up, left them in the highway for the city to sweep up.

Potatoes

A Bumper Crop

New England is feeding cattle for the West, has even found it necessary to ship hay out to the drought region. Now it looks as if New England would supply even more than its usual share of the nation's potatoes. Although the outlook for the nation, the Associated Press quotes government experts as saying, isn't so good, a bumper crop is foreseen for New England.

There is reason to believe, these experts advise, that the output will be about 17 per cent above that of last year. Maine, of course, is still the father of potato raisers, even in New England.

Boston Snapshots

Munition Salesman—Though his recently published biography of Zaharoff depicts a "super salesman of munitions" constantly working for wars to stimulate the demand for them, Guiles Davenport told the Advertising Club yesterday that no set of individuals can be held responsible for war. They simply take advantage of any trends of thought which are leading toward conflict. Primarily not they, but the people of the world are responsible for providing the opportunity for the sale and use of munitions, he said.

Mr. Davenport himself, like his father and grandfather before him, was a cavalry officer. But he did not come into contact with Sir Basil Zahareff, until as a journalist in 1927 in Paris, he shared an apartment with his nephew. Even then the contact was slight enough—and his most vivid impression of Zaharoff was his habit of gazing down his nose at visitors.

★ ★ ★

Staff Quadrupled—Mr. Davenport's book is being published in Boston by Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. Although it has only been issued for two weeks it has already been through four printings.

Since the beginning of the year when young Mr. Trentwell Mason White became president of the long-established concern, its business has increased by leaps and bounds. The number of employees has been quadrupled since April, and monthly increases of wages have been made.

One of Mr. White's first steps was to do away with hard and fast working hours. He put his employees on their own responsibility. As long as the work was done, that was all that was necessary, they were told. The result, according to Mr. White, has been highly satisfactory in every way.

At first, meetings of all the staff were held each morning at which suggestions of all kinds were made and considered. These meetings are now held only once a week owing to press of immediate business.

Much work has been done in arranging for serial publication and motion picture use of books published by the company. The screen rights of "Zaharoff" have already been sought by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer interests.

★ ★ ★

Close Shave for Boats—Like men, boats grow "whiskers." When a man wishes to remove them from his face it takes but a few minutes' work with the trusty razor—but if he wants to give his boat a clean shave, a good day's work is before him.

Besides the long green grass which sprouts on the submerged surfaces of the boat, there are barnacles to be knocked off and a new coat of copper paint to be applied to discourage fresh crops of marine growths.

Already this work is being done to numerous boats on the shores of Boston Harbor. Today, at the Savin Hill Yacht Club, we saw Mr. Robert Reed's cruiser, Petrel, getting a "shave" between tides. A sloping sand beach was the barber's chair and a man with a stiff brush was the operator. It is a dirty job to give a boat a clean shave, he told us, but it means a difference of several knots to her speed.

★ ★ ★

New Stamps—A supply of the new air mail special delivery stamps has just been received in Boston, Postmaster W. E. Hurley announced yesterday. They are on sale at the General Post Office and the larger branch stations. The stamp is printed in blue ink with the central design a reproduction of the Great Seal of the United States of America.

★ ★ ★

"World Wonder Car"—containing exhibits from China, Japan, Australia and other countries, as well as some Lincoln relics, a car bearing this imposing title will arrive in Boston tomorrow to remain until Saturday. It is supervised by the Greyhound Bus Line. The vehicle is 52 feet long and contains nine Federal Government displays assembled by Mr. John D. Rippy Jr. of Washington, D. C. It may be seen outside Filene's store between 8 a. m. and 11 p. m. on each day of its visit to Boston.

★ ★ ★

Resplendent Perambulator—Several expert waxers and polishers have developed quite a business on Norway and Clearway Streets. They contract to maintain a mirror-like surface on automobiles habitually parked there. Yesterday we noticed that one of them was devoting his attention to a baby carriage of luxurious design which was parked outside the door of one of the apartment houses on Clearway Street. Flicking a chance particle of dust from the shining paint as he looked over his work, he turned with a sigh toward a full-sized motorcar which stood—sleek but dusty—near by.

★ ★ ★

Baby Carriage Garages Empty—Speaking of baby carriages, it seems that they are going the way of horse-drawn buggies in Wollaston. When apartment houses were built, some years ago, at 3335 Waterston Avenue and 656 Hancock Street, the owner decided to save his tenants the trouble of hauling perambulators up and down the stairs. He built four commodious baby carriage garages in each building. They are vacant now and he would like to find some use for them.

★ ★ ★

Weather Prophets—Since we visited Dr. H. Helm Clayton's weather forecasting office the other day we have had our attention directed to various other prophets, from New England to the Middle West. Prominent among them are the muskrats, squirrels and rabbits. They all seem to agree that they must prepare for a cold winter. The muskrats are building their houses unusually high up; the squirrels are laying away extra large supplies of nuts; the rabbits are growing particularly luxuriant fur coats. On top of all this alleged evidence of approaching chilly weather, it is pointed out that corn husks are unusually thick.

The Old Farmer's Almanac is more or less noncommittal this month. For this particular week it says "Several very warm days." Looking through as far as the end of December, we can find no mention of anything more alarming than "Signs of snow," "Clear and colder," around Christmas, and a final "Snow flurries," to welcome the New Year.

Dr. Bonbright Named To Power Authority

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Dr. James C. Bonright, professor of finance in the school of business at Columbia University and widely known critic of the present public utility regulatory system, has been named vice-chairman of the Power Authority of New York State, it was announced here yesterday. He succeeds Dr. Delos M. Cosgrove of Watertown.

Dr. Bonbright was named by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt as a trustee of the Power Authority in 1931 and when Mr. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the authority, made the minority report following the investigation by the Public Service Survey Commission. This minority report demanded far-reaching reform in public utility regulation and attracted widespread attention.

Farmer Is Poet

Jesse Stuart, a Kentucky dirt farmer, is publishing a book of poetry which contains 703 sonnets.

Democratic Tide Holds by Revised Figures in Maine

Brann's Plurality 23,000; Hale's Margin of 1238 Contested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 12—With the shower of ballots over in this State, the clear picture now obtainable of Monday's election results confirms the early conclusions of Democratic inroads into this once traditional Republican stronghold.

Gov. Louis J. Brann's plurality, revised by the Associated Press, gives him a lead of 23,000 votes over his opponent Mr. Alfred K. Ames, a margin virtually equivalent to that given Mr. Herbert Hoover in the 1932 elections.

While the Congressional set-up remains what it was before the election, namely three Republicans and two Democrats, the tabulations in 624 of the 631 precincts reveal startling Democratic inroads on the accustomed Republican majorities. Whereas Senator Frederick Hale used to coast to victory by pluralities of 25,000 and 30,000 votes, he inched through this election with a 1238 margin and the prospect of a recount that may actually catapult him from power.

Recount Demanded

Senator Hale's opponent, Mr. F. Harold Dubord immediately announced his intention of contesting the election.

Representative Edward C. Moran in his contest with Mr. Zelma M. Dwinal amassed the greatest plurality of all the representatives-elect by obtaining a margin of 6000 votes.

The almost complete returns give Mr. Ralph O. Brewster (R) an approximate 2000 plurality over Mr. John G. Utterback; Mr. Simon M. Hamlin (D) is credited with a 1500-vote margin over Representative Carroll L. Beedy, who for 16 years represented Maine in the first district.

When all the returns from the industrial centers are in, it is expected that the State's 50-year-old dry law will have been repudiated by a 2-to-1 vote.

Democratic Tide Still High

Commentators today are interpreting the Maine election in many ways. It is obvious that it marks the Democratic tide still at a high water mark and that it shows the people mainly in the industrial communities, in sympathy with the new-deal policies. It is also obvious that Maine voters were vastly influenced by the personality of Governor Brann, but this would have been inadequate if the rank and file was as bitterly out of sympathy with the New Deal as Republicans have thought.

It would have been impossible for voters to have dissociated Governor Brann from the New Deal, for he was a tireless expounder of its precepts, his policies were mainly the extension of the New Deal from Washington to Maine. Difficult indeed would it be to interpret Governor Brann's election as devoid of approval for the New Deal policies.

G. O. P. Criticized by Own Members

The Republican Party is being criticized, even by its own members, for the campaign it conducted in Maine. It is averred the strategists misread the temper of the people and failed to discern that the many benefits accruing to Maine from the New Deal have made the State more tolerant of Administration policies than they suspected.

The failure of the Republican campaign in Maine has also raised the pertinent question whether or not the Republicans can ever regain their former glory without a socially and economically constructive program of their own. Representative Beedy was the most vehement assailant of the New Deal among all the campaigners, and his defeat was the most unexpected and perhaps the harshest blow to Republican strength in the State.

State Senator Blin W. Page of Skowhegan, unsuccessful candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination this year, announced today he would be a candidate for Governor in 1936 according to the Associated Press. Mr. Page is a banker and timberland owner, was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1925 and 1927 and of the State Senate since 1929.

Connecticut G.O.P. Picks Alcorn To Oppose Cross for Governor

State Attorney Selected After Conference With Supporters of Wilcox—Remainder of Ticket Composed Entirely of Incumbents

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12 (AP)—A veteran of scores of court battles, State Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn was nominated today by the Republican state convention for Governor.

Senator Frederic C. Walcott, close friend of Mr. Herbert Hoover, was renominated by acclamation.

Mr. Alcorn gained national prominence eight years ago during the Gerald Chapman case.

The nominating convention which opened here at the Footguard Armory last night, proceeded today with the serious business of selecting a slate to oppose the Democratic list containing the name of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

The principal threat to an harmonious wind-up of the two-day conclave—a brewing battle for the gubernatorial nomination between the veteran enforcement official and the affable Lieut.-Gov. Roy C. Wilcox—was removed by the round of conferences.

The completed slate is:

Governor—Hugh M. Alcorn of Suffield.

Lieutenant-Governor—Roy C. Wilcox of Meriden.

Attorney-General — Warren B. Burrows of Groton.

Secretary of State—John A. Danaher of Hartford.

State Treasurer—J. William Hope of Bridgeport.

State Comptroller — Anson P. Keeler of Norwalk.

U. S. Senator—Frederic C. Walcott of Norfolk.

Representative-at-Large—Charles M. Bakewell of New Haven.

With the exception of Mr. Alcorn all of the nominees are the incumbents.

Repeal Council Plans To 'Protect' Maine Drys

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 12 (AP)—The United Repeal Council, now that liquor prohibition has been wiped from the Maine Constitution, will turn its energies toward getting suitable laws passed to "control beverages and to protect the interests of the sincere drys in Maine," Chairman Robinson C. Verrill of Portland said today.

He said such laws had long been the object of the council. "Repeal does not by any means bring anarchy into the State," he added. "We have a large mass of restrictive statutes which can only be removed by legislative action. It is the firm intention of the council to oppose any breaking down of these restrictions before a suitable control bill shall have been set up."

New Jersey Headquarters Of Washington to Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12—Washington's headquarters at Preakness, known as the Dey mansion, are to be formally opened on Oct. 8, the 154th anniversary of the day General Washington began his second occupancy of the house, according to announcement by the Passaic County Park Commission and representatives of Revolutionary and historic organizations in the county.

Clip this — and send for a John Hancock Home Budget Sheet to help you plan your spending.
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts
John Hancock Inquiry Bureau, 197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.
Name..... Address..... City..... State.....
C.S.M.-34

Flowers for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn the Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

New Modes in NuBone
Semi-Custom Fashions In Fall Foundations

The advantages of these two new NuBone models (NuFashion and NuGrace) are too numerous and subtle to describe in words. You really should see them for yourself. These garments are boned with the only woven wire stay in existence, assuring absolute comfort. NuFashion, $7.95; NuGrace, $6.95; both are well worth their price. NuBone Corset Shop, Suite 728, opp. elevator, Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 1613.

Miss Anna Piehler
—formerly President of Otto J. Piehler, Furs, Ltd. — offers her customers the many advantages of her connection with
LAMSON & HUBBARD
Boylston and Arlington Streets Boston

The Big Fall Fashion Show
with
LIVING MODELS
Displaying the Smartest and Newest Creations of Hand Knits
FRIDAY at 12:30 and 3 P. M. SATURDAY at 12:30 and 3 P. M.
September 14 and September 15
Among this collection there is bound to be your dress. And we've provided the ways and means for you to have it. The "ways" is Bernat quality yarn in a glamorous assortment; the "means" is a clever Instructor who can tell you in a wink just how to make your dress or suit. Remember the date and do plan to stop in.
Orders taken for blocking.
Elite Yarn Shop
59 TEMPLE PLACE, 10th Floor BOSTON

A NEW GOLD RUSH
A NEW GOLD RUSH is sweeping the country, not in Canyons and Gulches, but in old Bureau Drawers.
When President Roosevelt, with a stroke of his pen, increased the price of gold, it started millions of people searching in odd corners, old bureaus, chests and closets for gold, old gold (that is bits of out of date jewelry, dental gold and old watches). Today these are worth more than they have been for two generations.
REAGAN, KIPP COMPANY
BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER FOR OVER 20 YEARS AT
162 TREMONT STREET, Next to Keith's Theatre, BOSTON
Mail Orders Filled
Licensed by the Government to Buy Your Gold and Silver

We cordially invite you to come in and inspect our Fall Models for 1934-1935 Season, which are now complete.
Spaulding & Riedel Inc., FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street, Boston KENmore 3870—3918

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital $1,500,000
Surplus . . . $3,000,000
BOSTON OFFICE 50 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE 2343 Washington Street

SPORTSWEAR DRESSES MILLINERY ACCESSORIES
Emily SHOPS
35 Temple Place, Boston
Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg, Washington

Romanes and Paterson
Edinburgh Lake Placid Bar Harbor Magnolia
— Copley Square — Boston — KEN more 2147
581 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Sport Coats Custom Tailored to Order
FROM GENUINE SCOTCH TWEEDS AND HOMESPUNS
$65 and up
Finer Coats of This Type Cannot Be Purchased

When Mme. Xtra Size goes to the Club...

how tall and stately and rich she'll look
in this PANELLED crepe dress with an entire BROCHE VELVET top!
$25
Why an entire top when only part shows? Because you'll like the luxury of it. Why do we sketch it from the back? Because that slender crepe panel does grand things for your figure. In brown, green, black. Sizes 44 to 50. Other dresses for Mme. Xtra Size in the better dress shop, $16.75 to $39.75.
Filene's
XTRA SIZE DRESS SHOP SIXTH FLOOR BOSTON

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins OCT. 10

Jays Temple Place—The Little Shop of Boston
The New Collections of Feminine Fashions
at Affordable Prices
Comprehensive, distinguished with the perfection that Mr. Jay bestows on all our lovely clothes. Ready now and more new things arriving with each day.

Liner's S O S Signal Held Back for Thirty Minutes, Radio Operator Testifies

(Continued from Page 1)

as telling him he wanted to "get rid of Alagna in New York," and said, "I don't trust that man."

Awakened at 2:55 a. m.

With regard to sending out an S O S Mr. Rogers said his second assistant operator awakened him at 2:55 a. m., eastern standard time, and informed him there was a fire aboard. He said he dressed immediately and sent his first assistant, Mr. George Alagna, to the bridge as a "messenger to receive any orders."

He said he had no lack of confidence in the bridge, but was following routine practice.

Mr. Rogers said Mr. Alagna came back at 3:13 and told him he'd better "get out of here if you don't want to die like a rat."

Asked Him About Signal

"I asked him what about the distress signal," Mr. Rogers testified, and then, he said, he received a wireless message from another ship asking about a burning ship off the Jersey coast. Then he sent out a "stand by" message, he said, and repeated it at 3:18 or 3:19, to have a clear channel when he did get orders to send an S O S."

Smoke was getting thick, Mr. Rogers testified, the radio room was getting warm and a curtain caught fire. He said he had a wet towel on his face. "I could hardly breathe," when Mr. Algana came back at "3:25 or 3:30" and said, "O. K., chief, send out an S O S."

"I remember shaking hands with Mr. Alagna. We told each other good-by.

"Then we saw a way down a ladder.

"Mr. Warms (Chief Officer William F. Warms) and other officers of the ship were there.

Sent Blinker Signal

"We sent a blinker signal to a ship which came into sight."

Then Mr. Rogers told of the coming of the rescue ships, two of which were the City of Savannah and the Monarch of Bermuda.

"Mr. Warms told the rescuers to take off the passengers first," the witness said.

He quoted Mr. Warms as saying: "'We're perfectly safe here, get the passengers first.'

"Lots of people were sticking their hands out of portholes and screaming for help.

"We were powerless to help. Fire was everywhere.

"There was absolutely nothing we could do."

Mr. Rogers told of most of the group "sticking by" the captain and refusing to leave the ship on a pilot boat which came up. Only two men went aboard the pilot boat from the Morro Castle, he said.

Passenger Testifies

Miss Katherine Liebler, a passenger, of Melrose, N. Y., testified she occupied Room 503, C deck, on the liner.

Asked how and when she first became aware of the fire, Miss Liebler said a steward awakened her at about 4:10 a. m. (eastern daylight time), Saturday, led her into the corridor, up on deck and assisted her in donning a life preserver.

"How did you get off the boat," she was asked.

"I slid down a rope," Miss Liebler replied, adding that she had on a life preserver.

Mr. Hoover asked her from what part of the liner she slid into the sea. Miss Liebler answered that it was the stern.

Miss Liebler said that about 250 persons were gathered on the deck in the stern.

There were some members of the crew, she said.

Mr. Hoover asked her if she could estimate the ratio of crew members and passengers in the group. Miss Liebler replied that she could not.

Intoxication Aboard

Mr. Hoover then questioned her concerning what she knew of intoxication among Morro Castle employees.

"When we left Havana, quite a few of the waiters were drunk," the witness said.

"Did you see any crew members drunk the night of the disaster?" Mr. Hoover asked.

Miss Liebler said she had not.

Mr. Hoover asked the witness if she had ever seen any watchmen patrolling the decks of the Morro Castle.

"Just once," Miss Liebler said. "One morning I woke up early and saw a man standing outside my stateroom."

Miss Liebler testified that she had retired the morning of the fire at about 1:30 (E. D. T.). There was no smoke, no fire at that time, she said.

"Did you hear any fire alarm at any time?" the witness was asked.

"I did not," she answered.

Miss Liebler said she was rescued from the sea by a lifeboat from the liner Luckenbach.

Ship's Crew Held

After a day of startling disclosures in the Morro Castle disaster, including testimony before the Department of Commerce inquiry that two lifeboats were lowered with only three passengers aboard, the first assistant radio operator of the fire-destroyed Ward liner and members of the crew were served with civil warrants last night by United States Attorney Martin Conboy to assure their appearance before the federal grand jury.

The warrants were issued after Mr. Conboy complained to Federal Judge T. Blake Kennedy that the Ward Line was signing up some of the crew to leave port today on the Siboney.

Mr. George I. Alagna, the radio operator, was held as a material witness after his published report that he had intercepted Saturday morning a wireless query from another near-by liner, asking if there was fire aboard the Morro Castle, almost half an hour before the call to "stand by" was sent.

Scenes of Confusion

As scenes of chaos and confusion among the passengers were described at the Department of Commerce hearing—including the charge that passengers were allowed to shift for themselves as fire raged aboard the liner—Alagna and George Rogers, the chief radio operator of the Morro Castle, were questioned at length by the grand jurors who were investigating the possibility of criminal negligence in the holocaust at sea.

Mr. Conboy refused to comment on their testimony.

It was understood, however, that Mr. Rogers—who was reported to have said previously the "real story" hasn't been told—was questioned about a report a wireless station on the Jersey shore asked, if the Morro Castle was afire—also before the "stand by" call was ordered by Acting Captain William F. Warms.

Dr. Gouverneur Morris Phelps, his wife and their son, Gouverneur Jr., all charged before the Department of Commerce inquiry that they were left to look out for themselves as fire raged on the Morro Castle decks. They all denied hearing a general fire alarm before they were forced by the intense heat and encroaching fire to jump and risk their lives in the ocean, swept by a lashing nor'easter.

No Effort Made

They also testified no effort was made to supply passengers with life preservers.

Among the disclosures brought out during the day were:

1. The chief engineer of the fire-destroyed Ward liner, Eben S. Abott, and his first assistant, Anthony Bujia, were not summoned by officers on the bridge when the fire was first discovered and slept in their cabins until an alarm was sounded for passengers.

2. The chief engineer did not go down to the engine room. He and his assistant were in the first lifeboats to leave the ship. In these two boats were only three passengers.

3. The Federal Grand Jury summoned Mr. John Kempf, veteran New York City fireman returning on the Morro Castle from a vacation cruise, who told newspapermen he was awakened by the smell of smoke almost three hours before the SOS was sent out. He said members of the crew he saw showed ignorance in how to handle the fire hose.

With both federal inquiries in full swing, the survey of Associated Press staff members showed the count of dead and missing still standing at 133 persons.

Two Further Inquiries

In addition to the Department of Commerce investigation, conducted by Mr. Hoover of the steamboat inspection service, and the Federal Grand Jury quiz to determine if there was any criminal negligence in the tragedy, two further inquiries were planned; one by the American Marine Insurance Syndicate and Lloyds of London, who carried a total of $5,500,000 on the once luxurious cruise ship—now but a hulk of smoldering wreckage on the beach off Asbury Park's famous boardwalk.

Mr. Hoover, insistent in his questioning as to why more passengers were not in the lifeboats, made the first mention of criminal negligence in his inquiry.

The head of the steamboat inspection service said his inquiry had no jurisdiction to prefer charges of criminal negligence, that it was concerned only with the licensing of officers and ships, and added that the criminal jurisdiction rested with Mr. Conboy's investigation.

Mr. Chauncey Clark, attorney for the Ward Line, was constantly in attendance at the Hoover inquiry held in a crowded room in the federal building. It was shifted from the customs house which was unable to hold the hundreds of curious who sought entrance yesterday.

"We take judicial notice," Mr. Hoover once said, in response to objections of Mr. Clark's presence, "of the fact that he is attorney for the Ward Line."

Budget Balanced

Alabama balanced its budget this year, causing state bonds and other securities to gain considerably in price.

Safety of Men Over Fate of Ship Asked as 'Code'

(Continued from Page 1)

quoted anonymously. In the interview, however, he spoke freely of what he considered glaring inadequacies and inherent weakness in present methods of providing for safety of passengers at sea.

"Under the present system, a captain, whether consciously or unconsciously, has foremost in his thought the fact that he must not put his company to undue expense," he said. "This thought influences him to a greater degree than may be generally recognized. The captain has his own future at stake, as well as his company's interest, and he cannot be indifferent to these two factors.

"As a general rule, too, there is still another factor to be considered. The captain is hemmed in on the other side by pressure of insurance underwriters, and this naturally affects his judgment in making quick decisions.

"Salvage fees are very high. They often run into many thousands of dollars. If these charges were abolished by international agreement, the question of running his company into unnecessary expense would not deter a captain from asking help from ships in his vicinity as soon as it became evident that his passengers might be in danger. This salvage factor played a tragic part in delaying the SOS call when the steamship Vestris, of the Lamport & Hold Line, foundered with heavy losses among passengers and crew, on Nov. 12, 1928.

"Abolition of such fees would seem to be a natural step in putting human life ahead of property values in times of peril at sea and in sounding a keynote for more humane practices generally in times of disaster.

Notifying Coast Guard

"Another constructive measure would be a law requiring a commanding officer to notify the proper federal authorities or the Coast Guard immediately a difficulty of any kind arose that might lead to disaster for his ship. This would eliminate the hazard of conflicting interests dominating the captain's thought in making his decision to call or not to call for help. When notified of trouble, the Coast Guard or federal agents could keep in touch with the distressed vessel and notify promptly all ships within the area to stand by.

"The entire personnel of the merchant ship service would be strengthened and improved if it were brought under the Department of Commerce. Crews would be better trained if the men were obliged to register with the Department of Commerce, their complete records would be available to employers at all times and ship owners would be under less hazard of hiring men who were not properly disciplined and fitted for their work. Most important of all, such a measure would prevent the floating about of labor from ship to ship with little or no interest in the duties or responsibilities on any of the boats on which it signs up."

Another great need in enhancing the safety of travel by water is the strict carrying out of the inspection of the actual operation of all safety equipment on vessels, without overlooking many of the devices as is generally done at present, this engineer held.

"The duties of the steamboat inspection service should be carried out conscientiously in the utmost detail," he continued. "Besides the usual inspection of the lifeboat equipment, there are other safety devices on board a vessel which appear to be neglected. These are the fire screen doors, fuel oil emergency gear, emergency pumping equipment, certain types of fire-detecting and fire-fighting equipment, as well as the fire dampers in ventilation systems."

British Freighter Reports Ship Afire

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Sept. 12 (AP)—The British freighter Bradburn, carrying a cargo of cotton and phosphate, out of Tampa, through the Canal Zone, and bound for Kobe, Japan, reported today that she was afire.

The Bradburn reported that she was returning at full speed to Balboa from which she sailed Sept. 9. No further report came immediately on her progress nor was there an immediate estimate as to how serious the fire might be.

The Bradburn is operated by the Leeds Steamship Company of Great Britain.

U. S. to Collect Extra Tax For Liquor in Dry Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alabama liquor dealers, whether they manufacture, sell wholesale or retail hard or malt liquors, all of which is forbidden by state law, will have to pay an additional $1000 special annual excise tax to get federal sanction for their activities, Mr. G. P. Griffin, chief of the alcoholic unit of the Internal Revenue Department, has been advised from Washington.

Enemy Punctuates British Air Debate

War Maneuvers Interrupted Londonderry's Defense of Program in House of Lords and the Drone of Motors Overhead Didn't Hurt His Cause

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—War plane maneuvers have just dramatically interrupted a debate in the House of Lords here on Britain's air policy.

Lord Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, was explaining how necessary it was in the opinion of the British Government to increase the air defenses of London, when his words were drowned in the roar of propellers immediately overhead.

The Lord Chancellor pushed aside the gray curls of his wig to enable him to look up from his seat on the woolsack.

A rustle went through the white robes of surpliced bishops.

Dukes, earls and viscounts scanned the gilded oak rafters of the chamber.

The roar subsided as the airplanes which had caused it passed on their way. Lord Londonderry found the next heading in his notes and resumed his explanations. But the significance of the incident was not lost upon his hearers. Its meaning became even more impressive the next day when the reason of it transpired.

The airplanes responsible, it appeared, represented enemy bombers These had eluded the defending squadrons and were dropping mimic bombs in the very center of London. Cynics found the arrival over the House of Lords too timely to be taken altogether seriously. But the object lesson has remained, for nobody supposes that if the defending squadrons had seen the bombers they would not have increased the effect by pursuing them closely. As it was, the bombers were by themselves and were thus uninterrupted in their unwelcome work.

Lord Londonderry's main point was that "parity with the strongest airforce within striking distance of our shores must in future be a cardinal feature of our defense policy." He announced that the year 1935 would "begin with a substantial installment of new squadrons," and that steps were being taken adequately to increase the reserve of pilots.

The debate showed that while Labor definitely opposes the increase, the Liberals are less unanimously in the same opinion. Lord Reading who leads the Liberals in the House of Lords, for example, while criticizing the timeliness of the proposed increase, was inclined to think that it was the part of the Opposition to leave to the Government the decision as to what the strength ought to be. Conservative opinion proved to be staunchly behind the Government, its only hesitation being as to whether the proposed increase ought not to be speeded up.

Chief of Army Staff Called Arms Salesman

(Continued from Page 1)

speech and go to work in the Chaco for the Government," the agent wrote.

He went on to say, however, that when the "press got wind of the movement, the State Department had to take official cognizance to which they were forced to react negatively in order to maintain a strict neutrality in South America." "Absolutely not," Mr. C. W. Webster, who is in charge of the company's Latin-American business replied when asked if the pilots were ever sent.

Another letter from the company's Chinese agents reported an opening for a machine gunner in that country and requested a list of "pursuit, bombardment, attack and observation pilots who are interested in going to a foreign country." Mr. Webster testified that as far as he knew the list was never furnished.

Decatur Snubs PWA By Signing With TVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DECATUR, Ala.—This city which recently signed a contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority for the acquisition of its lighting system now has an offer of a loan of $350,000 from the Public Works Administration for the erection of its own power plant. City officials applied for the loan when it appeared the TVA would not be able to reach an agreement with the power company for the sale of distribution facilities in the city.

The city proposes to pass up the PWA loan and go ahead with its contract with the TVA. This contract provides for financing the purchase by a 10 per cent surcharge on all light and power bills for a period of 10 years or less if the full time specified in the contract is not required to pay for the system. Should this plan for any reason fall through the city would make the loan from the PWA.

"MY HUSBAND SAYS... WOMEN ARE FUNNY—BECAUSE WE BOTH LIKE THE COMMODORE—BUT FOR ENTIRELY DIFFERENT REASONS."

It's true, there are little things about the Commodore that maybe men don't notice—but women always do—the clever position of a bed light—the full length mirrors—the studied placing of the dresser mirror—the abundance of big, fluffy towels—the deft maid service—the shining cleanliness of everything—and the smiling greetings of the staff.

And the smart shops on Fifth and Madison Avenues—just a few short blocks away. That's why women who know always choose New York's most convenient and most reasonable, fine hotel.

FROM $3

THE COMMODORE
ON 42ND ST. AT GRAND CENTRAL
BOWMAN-BILTMORE HOTELS CORP.
David B. Mulligan, President
Frank J. Crohan, Vice President

SHATTUCK INN
AT THE FOOT OF MT. MONADNOCK
JAFFREY, N.H.
Beautiful in Autumn. Invigorating mountain air. 1200-ft. altitude. Open fireplaces. Trail tramping, all sports. Saddle horses.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR

FALL RIVER LINE

between
NEW YORK and BOSTON
Sat. Weekend Round Trip $6.50
30-Day Limit Round Trip $8.50
$5.50 one way
★ Orchestra, dancing, entertainment. Spacious lounges.
★ Staterooms, all with hot and cold running water, as low as $1.
★ Dependable on-time service.
★ Delicious, inexpensive meals—table d'hote and a la carte.
FROM NEW YORK Leave Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton Street) daily at 5:30 P. M.
FROM BOSTON Leave South Station daily at 6:00 P. M.
Daylight Saving Time
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

THE AVON . . . Suede Oxford, smartly trimmed with Calfskin and contrasting stitching. In Black or Brown.

THERE'S BEAUTY IN ACTION IN Matrix Shoes

YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
CREATED BY REED

Designed for the active daytime hours, Matrix Shoes bring outward beauty and inward comfort to busy feet . . . a double magic!

"Your footprint in leather," a patented sole, is in every pair of them. Duplicating nature's own lines, this exclusive feature matches shoe to foot, curve for curve, line for line. Restful comfort in action and in repose, beauty enhanced by the trimness of perfect fit, are yours when you wear these comfortable, smart shoes!

A VARIETY OF STYLES AT $9.00 AND UP

For our new Fashion Announcement, write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y. Matrix Style Studio, 47 West 34th Street, New York City.

Matrix Shoes

One ride is worth a thousand words

WHAT you hear and what you read about a car should be considered before you buy—but *one* ride is worth a *thousand* words. Out on the road you get nothing but facts. The best place to test Chevrolet's Knee-Action is a stretch of bumpy road, where you can see for yourself what a big difference Knee-Action makes in riding comfort. Chevrolet welcomes this fair and thorough test because it will acquaint you not only with the Knee-Action ride, but with all the other features that Chevrolet owners like—the smooth, economical, valve-in-head engine that gives you more speed than you will ever care to use; the positive, cable-controlled brakes that are safe and reliable in any weather; the handsome finish and the roominess of bodies by Fisher, and the added comfort of Fisher Ventilation. For your own satisfaction, go to your nearest Chevrolet dealer and make the Ownership Test by driving a Knee-Action Chevrolet as you would drive your own car. Chevrolet is satisfied to let *you* and the *ride* decide which car is the best for you.

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH.
Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms
A General Motors Value

DEALER ADVERTISEMENT

Try the ownership test

Knee Action CHEVROLET

Sentiment Grows in Arizona For One House Legislature And Universal Income Tax

First Would Supplant Present Complex Lawmaking System by Small Body of Well-Paid Men—Second Seeks to Abolish All Property Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Revolutionary changes in governmental machinery are impending in Arizona. This State appears likely to lead all others in dropping its two-chamber Legislature for a small one-house body. It may be the first to abolish property taxes and depend on a single severance, or gross income, tax for all public revenues.

Sentiment in favor of a unicameral Legislature is fairly well crystallized, although there is wide disagreement as to details of the plan. The movement for abolition of property taxes, along with their exasperating inequalities in assessed valuations, is newer but already has gained a wide measure of public approval.

Both these fundamental changes will require amendments to the State Constitution. Demands will be made that the next Legislature, which meets in January of 1935, prepare the amendments and have them submitted at a special election so they can go into effect not later than Jan. 1, 1936.

Unicameral Plan Supported

Many candidates for the Legislature have pledged themselves to support the idea of a unicameral lawmaking body. Some have incorporated the gross income tax into the platforms, and at least one candidate for Governor may do so.

The Arizona Legislature now consists of a Senate of 19 members and a House of Representatives with 64. Senators are elected from the counties at large, representatives from districts having a voting population of approximately 2500. In the January following the biennial election they meet in regular session and sit for 60 days. The Governor may call them into special session at any time but they can consider only the subjects listed in his call.

This system of lawmaking has worked very badly; nobody defends it. Every session is a bedlam. Lobbyists for special interests, and for different state departments seeking appropriations, besiege the members. Hundreds and hundreds of bills are introduced, with no time for anybody to digest even the measures that he himself proposes. Good legislation is killed and bad legislation is adopted because there is no opportunity to investigate its true purport.

Sentiment Undergoes Change

For a long time the legislators were blamed for the generally unsatisfactory results. It was charged that the average member was a sub-average citizen, usually unknown outside his own district, attracted to the Legislature only by the per diem that was in it, and a dupe of more intelligent, sometimes unscrupulous, colleagues.

Gradually the people of Arizona have come around to the view that their lawmakers have been just as honest and efficient as could be expected under such a system.

One of the leaders in bringing about this revulsion of sentiment is Mr. Mulford Winsor, state law and legislative librarian and former state Senator. Mr. Winsor has exhaustively studied all legislatures in the United States and reached the conclusion that under Arizona's conditions a one-house body of not more than 24 members would prove most effective. They would be paid $4000 to $5000 a year and forbidden to engage in any other activity.

They would be in session at the Capitol whenever there was business to transact. No proposal would be acted upon until after months of investigation. The Legislature would be a truly deliberate body

Not everybody agrees with Mr. Winsor as to how the unicameral legislature should be organized and conducted, but everybody does agree that the old way has broken down completely.

The suggestion that taxes on property, sales and intangibles be eliminated in favor of a gross income tax, with everybody assessed a certain percentage of the money that passes into his hands, was made first in a session of the Arizona state farm bureau directors as recently as last June. It was enthusiastically indorsed at that meeting and later by many farm bureau locals. The movement has advanced with astonishing speed.

An amendment is now being drawn for submission to the Legislature as a basis from which to work. It provides that every tax now collected shall be abolished, except those on gasoline and luxuries. Assessment of property, which is so much affected by individual opinions and whims, sectional jealousies and other matters that make for inequalities, will no longer be necessary.

Everyone without exception, shall pay monthly in taxes, not to exceed 2 per cent of his gross receipts whether for sales of goods or property or services, rents, wages or salary. Money borrowed shall not be regarded as income, but interest paid thereon is taxable.

County and city assessors and the state tax commission will be abolished. County treasurers will receive tax moneys and remit them to a budget board composed of the Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor and Attorney-General. This board shall apportion receipts to the State, counties, cities and school districts. If the 2 per cent excise set for the first year raises $5,000,000 more than requirements, the board shall have authority to lower the tax.

Principal opposition, so far, comes from the Farmers Union, which is committed to the net income tax plan of its national organization.

San Diego Recall Taken to Court For Unraveling

City Clerk Certifies Petitions but Council Balks at Calling Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Justices of the Fourth District Appellate Court are trying to unravel this city's recall tangle—one of the oddest cases in California legal history.

The case, submitted to the Appellate Court just before it moved to San Bernardino for a four-months session, concerns the move of the Citizens' Recall Committee to recall the city attorney and four members of the City Council.

The recall group, composed of many prominent citizens, recently staged a recall drive, charging that City Attorney C. L. Byers and Councilman A. W. Bennett, Charles Anderson, Dan Rossi and Harry Warburton had failed to live up to provisions of the city charter.

About two months ago, the Citizens' Recall Committee filed the petitions with the city clerk. That official later certified that the petitions contained sufficient names of registered voters to require a special election.

In the face of this certification and acting on advice of Mr. Byers, the council refused to call the election. The Citizens' Recall Committee at once applied to the Appellate Court for a writ of mandate to compel the council to comply with the state law.

In his arguments before the Appellate Court, City Attorney Byers argued that the Harper Act under which the petitions were filed is unconstitutional; that the petitions are illegal as to form in that they failed to carry the proper statement of reasons and each sheet is not accompanied by an affidavit of the circulator, as required by a city ordinance. He also asserted that even if the Harper Act is constitutional it affects only cities of a class having less population than San Diego; the city clerk failed to certify the first group of petitions before the second batch was filed, and the petitions did not comply with any law as to time.

Against such a defense attorneys for the Citizens' Recall Committee argued that the recall petitions were not filed under a city ordinance but under a state law which supersedes it; state laws do not have to be uniform in applications and there may be legislation applying to various classes of cities as many municipalities have recall procedure of their own. Also the Harper Act is constitutional because it applies to all cities of a designated class; San Diego is still affected by the act because the Legislature has not reclassified it, despite growth in population and the petitions were certified in accordance with state law.

A Purse for a Queen

A P Photo

Both Seem 'To the Manner Born'
And a Smile Brings Other Smiles

Queen Mary of England recently visited the Mary MacArthur Holiday Home for Working Women. She is very much interested in this charity, and one of her efforts is to collect funds for its promotion. The little girl gave her a purse and got the royal smile in acknowledgment. They smiled at each other. Everybody smiled.

Giant Telescopes Brighten Up With New Aluminum 'Facials'

Oxide Applied Under Vacuum Found Brighter and Less Affected by Weather Conditions; Largest Mirror to Get Coating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—New beauty treatments have been prescribed for the great mirror of the 100-inch Hooker telescope on Mt. Wilson, the largest in the world at present. Preparations are being made to remove the present "silver" coating of the mirror and apply a luminous coat of aluminum foil, a metallic skin so thin it is little more than a spattering of molecular particles.

Chief beautician in charge of applying the "facial," is Dr. John Strong, California Institute of Technology physicist who recently tested his newly developed methods of coating mirrors by successfully recoating the 36-inch reflector of the Lick Observatory at the University of California and the 24-inch mirror of Yerkes Observatory.

Ultimately all mirrors will be coated with aluminum, Dr. Strong believes, for silver has many serious disadvantages. First, it is soft and easily scratched. Even polishing with the finest jewelers rouge produces microscopic scratches which scatter light and make it hard to observe faint stars near bright ones. But the greatest disadvantage is, that it is very liable to tarnish and even in the best atmosphere silver deteriorates badly and must be replaced in from six months to a year.

More Durable Material

Aluminum oxide on the other hand has much greater reflecting power and is much more durable. No polishing is necessary and the coating can be washed with ordinary soap and water should it become dusty or dull. One might think that when air is admitted to the telescope that this coating would be spoiled, but actually it covers itself with a uniform thin oxide film which actually protects the surface, for aluminum oxide is one of the hardest known substances. Aluminum is an exceedingly active metal and would readily break down and lose its value were it not for this protective coating.

The use of this metal for mirrors is still so new that astronomers have no definite information on its length of life, but coatings applied more than a year ago are "still going strong," the physicist says.

To illustrate the chemical and mechanical stability of aluminum oxide over silver, Dr. Strong poured a strong solution of nitric acid over a beautiful mirror in the presence of a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. A silver mirror would have vanished in the twinkling of an eye, but this one was unaffected. Washed under the faucet and dried with soft lens paper, it was actually a little brighter than before. Then came still more amazing tests. A strip of sticking plaster was firmly attached to the surface and pulled off again. Still no trace of injury.

"Now let's watch aduminum grow a beard," he laughed, and proceeded to rub an aluminum wire with mercury to remove the oxide coating. White ribbons and hairs immediately began to grow out from the metal surface, and when examined under a high powered microscope, the "beard" was sprouting and waving like a whole field of Fourth of July "snakes." This illustrates what happens to aluminum without that protective coat of aluminum oxide.

Success with this new process depends on the method of applying this aluminum to a glass surface. This is done by evaporating the metal in a vacuum of one ten-millionth part of an atmosphere. Great bell jars are lowered over the mirrors and efficient pumps work several hours removing all but the last vestige of air. With the air removed aluminum within the jar is heated by an electric arc until it volatilizes, becomes like mist, and deposits itself on the mirror surface just as steam migrates to a cold window pane and clouds it.

If the coating were not done in a vacuum, the volatilized aluminum particles would strike gas molecules on their way to the mirror surface and instead of a lustrous brilliant surface there would be a blackened deposit. In fact this latter process is sometimes used when small pieces of blackened apparatus are needed.

To Fix Largest Mirror

Dr. Henry Norris Russell, research associate of the Mt. Wilson Observatory and director of the Princeton Observatory, referring to the process says, "No one who has seen the new mirrors doubts that the future is theirs. At the Mt. Wilson Observatory, for example, all the auxiliary mirrors of the great telescopes, many of them 30 inches in diameter, are being treated by this new process by coöperation with the California Institute of Technology in whose laboratories the special vacuum apparatus has been developed capable of taking mirrors of this size. The troublesome problem of getting glass surface perfectly clean has been solved."

Plans are already being made to coat the surface of the 200-inch mirror with aluminum when it is ready for the process. This Cyclopian eye, intended to double in one stroke the diameter of the present world's largest, is still in the annealing oven at the Corning Glass Works in Corning, New York. Five months from now, if the experiments are successful and the mirror comes out in one piece with the surface unmarred, it will be shipped west to the California Institute of Technology to undergo three years of grinding and polishing before it will be ready for a Dr. Strong "facial."

English Experts Sent to Help In Shanghai Mills

Calico Printers to Start With Operatives From Lancashire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Shanghai inhabitants may soon be wakened in the early hours of the morning by the clatter of clogs in the streets below and if they take the trouble to ascertain the cause they will see typical Lancashire lassies and lads, their heads and shoulders covered by shawls, wending their way to work.

For 12 cotton operatives from Lancashire are bound for Shanghai, China, to help in the establishment of cotton mills there for the Calico Printers' Association.

All 12 have been chosen for their skill, and the trade unions have given consent and allowed them to retain their membership. One of the men is accompanied by his wife, as chaperone, and two other women are included in the party.

They are to reside in a special block of flats in Shanghai, and it is understood that some of their wages will be banked for them in England. It is intended that the girls should stay 18 months, with the prospect of being reëngaged, while the men have agreed to stay in China for five years.

The Calico Printers' Association has had a printing works in China for some time and has decided to produce its own cloth to overcome the difficulties which have arisen through the boycotting by the Chinese of Japanese cloths.

Schacht Guarantees Payment Of German Imports by Issuing Foreign Exchange Certificates

System Effective Sept. 24 Based on Capacity to Pay, With Government Determining What's Needful —Raw Materials to Be Given Preference

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 12 — Germany's plans for reducing imports to capacity-to-pay are now completed, a representative of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht explained to the German press yesterday, and the new system of payments will operate Sept. 24.

An essential condition for this development, it was explained, was the Government's control of imports started last March. It is claimed that all imports are now under control of 21 offices dealing with different products and four Reich's offices which have been created. These offices will control all imports because they will be the issuing offices for foreign exchange certificates without which imports cannot be freed from bond.

Such certificates must be presented to customs authorities when receiving goods and in exchange customs officials will issue certificates which will entitle the importer to get foreign exchange to pay his foreign creditor. Goods may be imported even though a certificate is not granted, but in such case an importer makes no guarantee that he will be able to pay. To avoid violations of foreign exchange regulations, customs authorities will have to notify the competent control office in such case.

Imports to a maximum value of 10 marks only, instead of 50 marks as hitherto, can be imported without certificate under the new regulations, but certificates must cover both immediate and later payments for imports and will also be necessary when imports have to be paid for in Reichsmarks under various clearing arrangements made with different foreign states. In granting foreign exchange certificates, and also in deciding what's to be imported, preference will be given to raw materials and semi-finished goods which are primarily intended for later export.

Two States Unite With Vermont In Dedicating Road

QUECHEE, Vt., Sept. 12 (AP)—The states of New York and New Hampshire joined with Vermont here today in dedicating the first thoroughly modern highway stretching the entire breadth of the Green Mountain State and linking the two great commonwealths on either side.

Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, delivering the principal address of the dedication, described the new highway as "more than a road." "It is a symbol of progress in Vermont, he said. "It is the first outstanding public highway in the State to combine commercial progress with a proper development and promotion of the scenic wealth of our State.

The Chief Executive pointed out that although this was not the first modern road across Vermont, it was, however, "the first direct east and west highway to be completely modernized."

He said that by the close of the current year the State would have approximately 369 miles of cement road, 179 miles of macadam, 801 miles of mixed-in-place and bituminous treated gravel as well as many miles of other superior surfaces.

Stamps Celebrate Victoria Centenary

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Commemorating the Centenary of Victoria, special stamps have been made available from post offices throughout Australia. They have been issued in three denominations—2d (red), 3d. (blue), and 1s. (black), all the same design.

The central figure of the design is an Australian aboriginal. He is shown standing on the bank of the River Yarra, gazing at the present city of Melbourne. The design was prepared from photographs taken from the south bank of the river, and by reference to original drawings of aborigines owned by the National Museum.

Specially designed for the new air-mail service to England, to begin toward the end of this year, a 1s. 6d. stamp is being prepared. The stamp, to be of light ultramarine color, will be a permanent addition to Australia's stamp denominations, and will be available for use other than on the air-mail route.

Designs are also being prepared for stamps to commemorate the centenary of the birth of John Macarthur, the founder of the Australian wool industry. These in denominations of 2d., 3d., and 9d., will be issued toward the end of the year.

Reichsbishop Moves To Curtail Finances Of Opposing Bishops

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 12—Restriction of the financial independence of one state church which refuses to be "voluntarily" incorporated in the Reich's Church under Dr. Ludwig Mueller, was announced yesterday. Limitation of administrative payments to the bishop of the state church who continues to oppose the Reichsbishop's orders—even though his own church has been compulsorily included under the Reich's Church—is also announced.

Dr. August Jaeger, Administrator to the Reich's Church, has appointed a commissioner for the Wuertemberg church to examine its finances. A statement in the press today hinted vaguely at a preliminary examination, whereon the appointment was based, and at financial transfers which seem to have been beyond the competence of the State church itself. The situation is not altogether clear, but the appointment of the commissioner is regarded with suspicion by those opposed to the Reichsbishop's policy since it appears like a step to persuade the Wuertemberg church to "voluntarily" join the Reich's Church by controlling its finances.

The Reichsbishop's Ecclesiastical Ministry has issued a decree which removes the administrative powers of the state bishop of the Evangelical Church of Hanover on the basis of decrees passed in 1933 and early 1934. Bishop Marharens, the bishop in question, whose administrative powers are thus reduced, strongly opposes the Reichsbishop's policy and does not agree to the incorporation of his church into the Reich's Church.

Bishop Mueller's investiture as Reichsbishop, which after many previous postponements was announced for Sunday next, has again been postponed.

Garner Elected to Party Post

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 12 (AP)—Former Gov. James E. Ferguson resigned Sept. 10 as national Democratic committeeman from Texas, and the State Democratic Executive Committee immediately adopted a motion notifying Vice-President Garner of his election to the committeemanship. Mr. Ferguson said he resigned in the interests of party harmony.

China Ripe for Unification, 'Hero of Shanghai' Tells U. S.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Conditions are now extremely favorable for the unification of China, according to Gen. Tsai Ting Kai, known as the "poet-soldier" because of his literary-military activities during the famous 34-day defense of Shanghai in 1932 and who is visiting here.

"Very easy to unite" were the words he used, as relayed by his interpreter, C. S. Mark. "We are against foreign aggression, against Japanese aggression. We have a common purpose in China and if the government, aided by strong leadership, will stand up and declare a policy of resistance, the whole of China will back that stand."

This criticism of the policy of the Chinese Government, General Tsai has made repeatedly, it was said, and has been expressed by him to the Chief Commander of the Chinese army, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Studying Conditions

His purpose in visiting America, which, in a sense, has provided the tail spin of a rousing welcome given the heroic commander of the Nineteenth Route Army ever since he decided to visit the Western World, is to study military, economic and social conditions, it was emphasized.

While General Tsai expressed interest in the present agitation and investigation of munition manufacturers and opposition to the profit motive, he questioned whether America could continue its position as "one of the strongest countries" without a policy of preparedness.

"Can America protect herself without modern weapons?" he asked. "While the whole world is advancing in the manufacture of munitions, America must go forward, too. One cannot stop."

The details of the welcome for General Tsai, which began at Singapore and reached its most recent climax here when Chinatown turned out by the thousands to pay tribute to the Chinese farmer's son who 27 years ago enlisted as a private in the Cantonese army and two years ago led his country safely through the Japanese four-to-one attack at Shanghai, were described by Mr. Mark.

Welcome Surprising

"We didn't expect so big a welcome," he said. "We thought, as we made our trip around the Western World, we might be met now and then by someone who wanted to shake hands, for example, as we entered public places such as restaurants. But the receptions have been very big.

"I think this is due to the fact that the defense of Shanghai was accomplished by the Chinese despite their inferior weapons. They were chiefly infantry, equipped, of course, with rifles and machine guns. But the Japanese were equipped with much better guns, better ships, airplanes and tanks. It is for his management of this critical situation that General Tsai has become a hero.

"During the siege, the General was frequently surrounded by a score or more of newspaper men. Learning that one of his habits was to read old Chinese books between times of action, quotations from which he put into poetical form, they gave him the name of 'poet-soldier.'"

General Tsai, tall, slender, with a smile that seems to proclaim him for the moment an American, declared he was no poet. In two Chinese words that require 16 English words to give a true interpretation, he expressed his feeling about the view of New York as he saw it from the deck of the steamship Olympic, of the White Star Line, upon arriving here.

"Fun shing."

According to Mr. Mark, it means "very, very busy and industrious splendid city. What an organization of business on a big scale!"

New Farm Relief Laws Found Aid in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Benefits for the farmer of Ontario similar to those given farmers of the western provinces of the Dominion are being gained by Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn in the new farm relief laws passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament.

These laws provide machinery whereby farmers may be granted relief from long-term interest indebtedness and may place their affairs under control of adjudicators with special powers for a writing down of all debts. Extension of government farm loan provisions and easing of conditions under which embarrassed farmers may have new capital is another feature of the new law.

Property Valuation Drops 4.95 P. C. in South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D., South Dakota's property valuation for taxation purposes is the lowest in more than two decades, following action of the state board of equilization in setting this value at $1,059,382,094.

This figure, compared with that set last year by the board, is a drop of 4.95 per cent. The 1933 figure was set by the board at $1,114,542,058. Not since the "full valuation" law became effective in 1913 has the property valuation been at such a low point.

42,000 Cattle Purchased

Under the Government emergency drought relief program, 42,000 cattle were purchased in Oklahoma.

Evening 'Cruises' On British Railroads Attract City Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—City workers in many parts of Britain will soon be able to go "cruising" even when not on holiday, for the London, Midland & Scottish Railway here has started experimental evening rail "cruises" through the countryside after office hours.

The coaches used on the sightseeing trains are all suitable for observation purposes, with large windows and "arm-chair" seats. The trains start at times convenient for the majority of office workers, and allow for an hour being spent at the principal place of interest on the tour. They return to the home stations late the same evening.

If they are a success the company intends to extend the tours to start from the majority of their railheads.

Solitaire Best Game For This Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—The secretary of the Cutlers' Company recently sat in the Cutlers' Hall here from 1 o'clock to 3 presiding over a meeting that never becomes rowdy, never hears a speech, and is, in fact, never attended. The secretary of the ancient company has to sit in the hall by law. For the Company's Act of Parliament, passed in 1791, decrees that cutlers are permitted to meet in the Cutlers' Hall on the first Monday in August each year to agree upon 24 persons to be master-manufacturers. But the first Monday in August is nowadays a public holiday and nobody ever comes.

It would cost £800 for a new Act of Parliament to alter the date of the meeting, so the business with which it should deal is transacted elsewhere at a later date.

Presenting
the Latest Interpretations of the
NEW FALL MODES
by the Outstanding American and French Couturiers
The Primrose Shop
461 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Emil Johnson
painter & decorator
Phone VErona 8-8413
212 Claremont Avenue
Verona, N. J.
Before deciding; let us quote you a price for quality workmanship

The Old Road Coffee House
80 CHURCH ST., MONTCLAIR
Delicious Food for those who know—and appreciate—the BEST
Luncheon 12-2 Sunday Dinner 12:30-8
Tea 2:30-5:30 Sunday Suppa. 5:30-8
Dinner 5:30-8
Telephone Montclair 2-9332

THE HOME LAUNDRY
G. J. OLTMANNS, Prop.
105 Walnut Street
Montclair, N. J. Phone 81
"The Laundry for the Home—a Service for Everyone"
A Satisfied Monitor advertiser for 7 years
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Flat Work, Family Finish, Semi Finish, Domestic, Rough Dry and French Dry Cleaning.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
PERRY'S
Tires and Tire Service
Auto Accessories
388 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 3-4441

AIELLO BROTHERS
AB
INCORPORATED
The House of Quality & Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
WHOLESALE RETAIL

Henry Hornecker
FLORIST INC.
Flowers
The ONE GIFT
Suitable for Every Occasion
73-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Or. 4-1650

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FUEL
SUPERIOR ANTHRACITE COAL
SUPERIOR DOMESTIC COKE
SUPERIOR HEATING OILS
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J.
Cornell Cafeteria
Serving Consistently
• Good Food •
in Newark
for more than 12 years
Luncheon—Dinner
Home Baked Goods and Catering
You are invited to reserve our balcony for banquets and special evening parties.
19 CLINTON STREET
We have never served liquor!

HIGHLAND COAL CO., Inc.
Coal
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Fuel Oil Wood
ORange 3-0119
456 SOUTH JEFFERSON ST.
ORANGE, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J.
CORSETS
Vogue, Flexees, Treo, H. & W. and other famous brands at every Japtex Shop. Just see what our expert fitters can do with your figure. We specialize in LASTEX foundations. Alterations free of charge. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JAPTEX
HOSIERY SHOPS
160 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.
125 Halsey St.
879 Broad St.
124 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
924 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
165 Main St., Paterson, N. J.

The Sign of
WET PAINT
BELIEVE THE PAINTER
J. J. HOCKENJOS CO.
NEWARK ELIZABETH
PATERSON MORRISTOWN IRVINGTON EAST ORANGE
GOOD PAINT

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY
"Home of Quality"
Laundry
Fur Storage
Pillow Sanitizing
Garment Cleaning
Rug Cleaning and Storage
Mattress Renovating
Phone Journal Square 2-2000
220 TONNELE AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Service to Hudson, Bergen, Essex, Passaic Counties. Northern New Jersey Lakes and Jersey Shore

EXPERIENCE
is still the best teacher. Try our Budget Service. It means protection to both linens and purse.
Sunshine Laundry
BROOKLINE BEACON 1790

STEADY HEAT UNMATCHED ECONOMY
Investigate the
McIlvaine Oil Burner
with the
Continuous Graduated Flame
Ten Years' Experience has proved that no "Off and On Burner" can compete with the McIlvaine for comfort and economy. Let us send you the McIlvaine Record of Service.
BUERKEL & COMPANY, Inc.
18-24 Union Park Street, Boston, Mass.
Established 1877 Tel. HAN. 5454

City Manager Puts Hackensack in Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Adoption of a "pay-as-you-go" policy by this city's first city manager form of municipal government, which took office a year ago, has enabled Hackensack to emerge into the light of economic stability.

Although "normalcy" has not yet been attained, the "pay-as-you-go" plan has kept the bonded indebtedness where it was a year ago, the total in the capital account as of Dec. 31 last being $2,850,682. This is to be cut by $121,905 during the current year, it is expected. The indebtedness of $1,758fi367 in the trust account is to be $50,000 less in 1934.

All of the administration's monthly pay rolls, with the exception of school salaries, are being paid in cash, school employees receiving payment in scrip, of which $50,000 was issued last November and $150,000 in June. City pay rolls have been cut by $60,000.

Shipbuilding Increases

The building of merchant ships is on the increase throughout the world, the present total of 1,216,000 gross tons being nearly 500,000 tons above the amount of shipping under construction at this time a year ago.

Rising Toll of Motor Mishaps Impels Educational Campaign Against Worst Public Enemy

Main Attack Directed Toward Building Up Respect for Law Under Code Which Will Include Sensible Rules and Fair Policing

A concerted nation-wide move for safer automobile driving has started in the United States, supported by an appeal from President Roosevelt for "uniform highway safety laws with strict and impartial enforcement." The broad aspects of the highway problem are discussed in The Christian Science Monitor in eight articles of which this is the first.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Public Enemy Number 1 has killed more than 46,000 persons in the United States this year and is still at large.

Around every major traffic center in the country, police try to operate a network of law enforcement to head off the reckless motorcar operator. But the damages caused by him and his careless colleagues every 18 months continue to equal the American casualties in the World War.

Some 350,000 killed and more than 10,000,000 injured is the motor casualty record for the last 15 years.

In Europe as well as in the United States, an aroused public opinion now greets the ravages of this public menace that costs more fatalities every year than those caused by all the gunmen in America. Property wrecked by the careless car driver so far this year makes the loot of all bank robbers look like the day's work of an amateur pickpocket.

Absence of Criminal Motive

But public pressure is slowly building up a system of defense that promises sooner or later to turn the tide of highway slaughter downward. It is not a gang equipped with machine guns that highway safety groups face. Generally speaking, the highway users have no intention of causing trouble.

The chief point of attack is to instill a sense of civic responsibility into all those who climb behind the wheels of 70-horsepowered dynamos of energy, capable of damages at 60 miles an hour equivalent to that of driving off a 12-story building.

Comparatively few of the minority of drivers who cause accidents are guilty of criminal negligence. The impatient man who dashes through a swinging door to bump his neighbor in the shins is not a criminal. The cause of many motor mishaps is the same, only the impatient man on the highways can travel 60 to 80 miles an hour. Instead of thrusting a foot in his neighbor's way, he throws 2000 to 3000 pounds of racing steel across his path.

Stung into action over a reported increase of 20 per cent in the highway slaughter this year, safety agencies are bending every effort to gain control of the roads, to force those drivers off the roads who are chronic law violators and to impress upon others the hazards they set up in avoidable moments of thoughtlessness.

Special Police Enlisted

Specially trained police have been enlisted. Vigilante committees have been recruited, bound by oath to give chase to every reckless car driver and report the registrations of those who pass cars when the view ahead is obstructed, who pull out from the curbings without looking behind, speed on curves, jump the red lights, dash by unloading trolley cars or do a hundred and one other things the law says they should not do, yet cannot exactly call them criminals for doing them.

An analysis of this year's rising fatality toll reveals three specific failures at the wheel. They are:

1. Exceeding the speed limit.
2. Driving on the wrong side of the road.
3. Failing to grant the right-of-way.

Out of these arise paradoxes that definitely turn safety groups to the primary requisite for safe highways—education of the driver to respect the law. This entails a task the nation has now set for itself—complete revision of the codes of law enforcement and observance as they relate to motorists.

Problem in Many Lands

These efforts are visible everywhere in the United States, Canada, Europe and the British Isles. Even Japan finds the motor problem growing sufficiently to send a representation to the United States to study safety systems. The difference is that Japan seeks to prevent the problem from getting out of control—the United States strives to get abreast of it.

Detroit, a city of 1,500,000 population, has seen its highway toll grow from 169 in the first six months of 1933 to 224 for the corresponding period this year.

The British Isles report the highest weekly toll on the highways in its history during July.

One-third of all the arrests made in Massachusetts this year are laid to violations of the motor code.

Politeness Dropped at Wheel

Who is responsible for this havoc? Well—there is Mr. Jones who politely bows everyone ahead of him through his hotel doors, yet wants to be first at every street intersection when driving one of those power plants that takes 80 feet to stop at 40 miles an hour.

And there is Mr. Smith who walks calmly and pleasurably to work mornings while hundreds sweep by him on all sides, yet must speed past every car in sight when driving, even if he has to push the throttle down to the floor boards.

They wish nobody any intentional harm no more than does Mr. Wright who disappears from the scene of an accident when his testimony would have helped in fixing the blame.

The old idea of law enforcement, fast falling into disrepute, was to hale the Smiths and Joneses into court, make them stand in a "bedlam" of traffic cases for half a day, ending in a $2 to $5 fine.

New Deal for Motorists

But the results of 10 years of study by safety organizations is bringing a new deal to motorists, aiming to win their support rather than encourage disrespect for law.

Suppose, for instance, that Mr. Smith cuts out on a hill to pass a slow-moving vehicle with the view ahead obstructed. Done in a moment of thoughtlessness, the act was not criminal, yet it violated the law. It is this "take a chance" attitude that causes 85 per cent of the highway trouble. States are slowly coming around to the educational treatment of Mr. Smith's case.

Here is how it's done. The officer checks Mr. Smith's license and registration, shows the driver a chart indicating a considerable number of accidents on that particular grade for the violation of which Mr. Smith was guilty. A word of caution and Mr. Smith is motioned on.

Later, a check reveals it was Mr. Smith's first serious offense. Instead of the usual summons, he gets a carefully phrased letter telling him that since his record was fairly good, the authorities chose merely to caution him. The hazards involved in his offense were explained, his coöperation asked and a final warning given that further trouble might result in serious complications for him.

Appreciate Fair Treatment

What is the effect? Whereas under the fading system of law enforcement there was no deterring effect on Mr. Smith, the new system, it is found, wins the Smiths over to the side of the law. This is significant since the Smiths and Joneses make up 85 to 90 per cent of the accident causers. And they know and appreciate a square deal from the law, says Mr. Burton W. Marsh, director of traffic engineering for the American Automobile Association.

San Francisco, experimenting in this form of education, reports the lowest road fatality toll this year since 1929.

Massachusetts, trying to gauge the place where education leaves off and stricter enforcement begins, abolished this year the practice of classing every motor violator as a criminal.

Communities in Ohio are banding their citizens with pledges to drive more carefully.

In the mountains of North Carolina, specially trained patrols keep an eye on the motorist.

Superexpress Highways

Other states are pumping safety education through the schools. Everywhere, superexpress highways are being built so fast that the average map is out of date within a month. Safety signs, markers and specially constructed roadbeds tend to instill habits of careful driving.

Meanwhile, the American Automobile Association organizes a schoolboy patrol of 250,000 members to help train the millions of future car operators.

"In all these educational endeavors," says Mr. Marsh, "we now recognize that voluntary observance of the law is more important than enforcement. I used to believe that every motor mishap should bring a fine or jail sentence. But the evidence is sky-high that we can have reasonably safe highways only if we have:

"1. Sensible laws that citizens are willing to observe.

"2. Courteous policing.

"3. Police training.

"4. Intelligent warnings instead of prison sentences.

"5. Detectives to follow up accident 'repeaters.'

"6. An improved court technique in the handling of motor cases."

Bees Find Nectar Despite Drought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

HONEY bees in Wisconsin were forced to gather nectar from new sources during the drought, it is stated here by Mr. H. F. Wilson and Mr. E. C. Alfonsus, of the agricultural staff at University of Wisconsin. Chief among the new sources were alfalfa and basswood, which they said secreted more sweet fluid than during seasons of normal moisture.

Bees were prevented from obtaining their usual supply from white and alsike clover, the chief producers. During the last season, say the experts, practically the only clover-flavored honey came from sweet clover. Buckwheat also declined in nectar secretion, they said.

Five British Tutors Exchange Positions With U. S. Teachers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Five exchanges between British and American teachers, who will fill each other's positions for one year, have been arranged by the education committee of the English-Speaking Union of the United States for the current school year, according to announcement by Miss Elizabeth Patch, secretary of the committee, yesterday.

The five British teachers have already arrived in this country to take up their posts in American secondary schools, the announcement said. The subjects they will teach include English, mathematics, art and physical education.

Miss Margaret Coats of Glasgow, Scotland, who will teach at the Central High School, Tulsa, Okla., is the third British teacher to visit Tulsa under an exchange teacher arrangement. Previous exchanges in the Tulsa school system took place in 1930-31 and 1931-32. Miss Nona Mae Shepard of the Central High School will take Miss Coats's post abroad.

Miss Else M. Andrews of Farnham, Surrey, England, is changing places with Miss Frances Failing, of the George Washington High School, Indianapolis, Ind., which took part in an exchange in 1931-32.

Additional exchanges have been made between Miss B. M. Punter of Enfield, Middlesex, England, and Miss Alice M. Connor of the Commercial High School, New Haven; between Miss M. L. H. Gilchrist of Glasgow, Scotland, and Miss Florence Williams of the Central High School, Flint, Mich., and between Miss Ellen Cumber of London, Eng., and Miss Harriet Howard of Northfield Seminary, East Northfield, Mass.

The exchanges this year bring to 27 the number of such arrangements made with a similar committee in England since 1925.

Labor Backs TVA Program Resented by Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Efforts of ice and coal industries of Alabama to place obstacles in the way of the Tennessee Valley Authority were rebuked in resolutions passed by the Birmingham Trades Council, representing 40,000 union workers.

The council placed itself behind the TVA's development program, and also criticized the Alabama Public Service Commission for efforts to exercise jurisdiction over rates charged by the TVA. This action followed similar stands taken by other labor organizations in the State. Industrial and commercial interests, however, claim the TVA has entered into destructive competition with private industry and have gone into Federal Court in an effort to curb its activities.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN — Saturday, Sept. 22, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

NEW YORK CITY—Thursday, Sept. 13; beginning Sept. 18, Tuesdays only, 11:00-11:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER — Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m

SYRACUSE — Thursdays, 11:45 a. m.-12:00 noon, WFBL, 1360kc-220m.

TROY—Second Mondays of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-278m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:45-3:00 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE — Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc-231m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

MELBOURNE—Fridays, 10:30-10:45 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc-254m.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

Air-Cooled Trains Lift Summer Call for Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Bring on the beef and potatoes, not to mention a dish of pepper-pot soup and a few little extras such as corn on the cob, hot biscuits and, perhaps, a slab of pie—so say hot-weather travelers of 1934 vintage.

No lettuce-leaf, iced-beverage diet for diners on air-conditioned trains, report railroad officials here. Even record-breaking days of summer heat, when travelers with wilted collars and large, limp handkerchiefs arrived to ensconce themselves for a comfortable trip, failed to bring demand for the usual summer fare of salads and sandwiches, dining-car statistics reveal. The meal check also came in for its share of increase, it is shown.

Union of Peoples Aim of Educators Meeting in Chile

Inter-American Problems Studied by Delegates of 21 Nations

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 12 (By U. P.)—Señor Agustin Edwards, former president of the League of Nations Assembly, and prominent Chilean newspaper publisher, was elected president of the Second Inter-American Educational conference here Sept. 10.

The 250 delegates from 21 countries convened in the Hall of Honor of the National Congress Building Sept. 9 to begin discussion of inter-American educational problems. The congress will continue until next Sunday.

The first conference was held at Atlanta, Ga., in 1929, under auspices of the National Education Association of the United States. Unofficial representatives of only 10 countries were present. The second conference is therefore actually the first to be held under official auspices, and has aroused keen interest. Mexico sent two airplanes loaded with exhibits for the exposition.

Close and cordial union through public education is the chief aim of the conference. Raising the status of teachers, and encouragement of cultural and pedagogical relations are also sought. Stimulation of exchange of ideas, experiences and practice in the field of research, investigation and educational technique will be the everyday fare of the delegates.

Señor Osvaldo Vial, Minister of Education, opened the conference, as honorary president, turning over the office to Señor Edwards, who is former Ambassador to Great Britain, and publishes the newspaper El Mercurio. He is a well-known historian, banker.

The United States delegation is composed of Dr. John C. Wright, assistant commissioner of vocational education, of the United States Department of Education, Washington; Dr. William Frederick Notz, dean of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University; Dr. Harold Benjamin, assistant dean of education, University of Minnesota, and Miss Faith Hunter Dodge, author and journalist, Spanish instructor of the Hirsch Senior High School of Chicago, Ill.

Mexican school children made the bright array of exhibits brought by plane, and displayed in the Paris Pavilion of the Quinta Normal Park. With them are exhibits from other countries, including several hundred textbooks displayed at the Agronomic Institute.

Air Express Gains

Air transport lines in the United States have been carrying considerably more pounds of express this summer than a year ago but the number of passengers has been slightly lower.

Tungsten Becomes China's Gold Converted Into Heavy Ordnance

Canton Has Made Handling of Ore State Monopoly and Coolies in Southern Provinces Labor Steadily to Meet World Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—In the mountainous districts on the borders of Kwangsi and Kwantung, the southernmost provinces of China, thousands of Chinese coolies are ceaselessly laboring to bring out of the steep slopes large quantities of a light steel-gray, hard, heavy metal, sometimes called "wolfram"—the German term for tungsten. In the markets of New York, London and Hamburg, hundreds of metal brokers are clamoring to fulfill contracts for government supplies which call for tungsten to harden the barrels of heavy ordnance.

As the world's supply of tungsten ore is very limited (probably a little over 5000 tons), tungsten commands a very high price; the ore, when properly dressed, brings up to about $700 per ton.

Owing to the feverish rush to increase heavy armaments by the European nations, the demand for tungsten has grown rapidly and the price has risen by leaps and bounds until it has now reached a figure which exceeds the highest point attained during the great war and promises to go still higher.

The rising tide of tungsten exports was not unnoticed by the Government of Canton, which recently declared the handling of the ore to be a state monopoly. Now all the metal is collected in government dumps, the Chinese miners are paid a low figure and the Cantonese authorities sell the ore to foreign exporters at a tremendous profit.

Thousands of tons of tungsten ore have been shipped from Canton during the past few months to New York, London and Hamburg. Most of the material has been sent to Germany and it is reported that a great deal of the ore finds its way to Soviet Russia.

The Cantonese say that "wu-kwong" (tungsten) has turned to "kam-kwong" (gold); but there is something tragic about the huge shipments of potential war material and the prosperity which has suddenly descended on the natives of Namhung may hold unsuspected poverty and destruction for their fellow beings in Europe.

Electricity on 59.8 P. C. Of Farms in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 12—With 59.8 per cent of its farms electrified, New Jersey ranks third among all the states in the country in the percentage of farms receiving central station electric service, the National Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture reports.

New Jersey's record is surpassed only by New Hampshire, which stands first with a percentage of 61.3 of its farms electrified, and California, with a percentage of 61.2.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Exhibits and Concessions

THESE ADVERTISERS

are located within the gates of A Century of Progress in Chicago, Ill. They are particularly interested in attracting Monitor readers who are visitors at the Fair and would appreciate your mentioning to them that you have seen their advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

America's Most Popular Bread!

Wonder Bread is on more tables than any other. It's the only bread baked at the World's Fair. Slo-baking makes it fully delicious and nourishing . . . the best bread that any woman can serve. Wonder Bread is obtainable in all principal cities.

CONTINENTAL BAKING COMPANY (Incorporated)

WONDER BREAD It's Slo-Baked

SEE THE NORGE EXHIBIT IN THE ELECTRICAL BLDG.*

and Learn the Exclusive Advantages of

Rollator Refrigeration

See why the Norge performs so perfectly under any conditions—why it continues to chill foods and to freeze ice in the hottest kitchen—why it is so economical to operate. See the Norge demonstration of Rollator Refrigeration, Whirlator Oil Burners, Broilator Stoves and Norge Washers.

NORGE CORPORATION, Division of Borg-Warner
Section E, Spaces 6, 7 and 8 Electrical Building
A Century of Progress

*Norge also shown in the Borg-Warner exhibit in the Travel & Transport Building, in the Porcelain Enamel Parade in the General Exhibits Building, the Brick Manufacturers' Model Home and the National Lumber Manufacturers' Budget Home.

for Rates

and other information concerning advertisers in this group

Telephone

the Chicago Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 333 North Michigan Avenue.

Telephone RAN. 7641

We Invite You to Visit the SHERWIN-WILLIAMS EXHIBIT at a CENTURY OF PROGRESS

MAIN FLOOR—HALL OF SCIENCE

See the delightful display of Sherwin-Williams color combinations and decorative schemes. Avail yourself of the fund of interesting and helpful information. And be sure to get your free copy of "The Home Decorator"—a fascinating book which contains 167 suggestions for beautifying your home with Sherwin-Williams paints.

Sherwin-Williams SEMI-LUSTRE the amazing washable finish for walls and woodwork—12 pastel tints.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

THE GOLLINGWOOD

Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone. Single from $2 Double from $3

45 WEST 35TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES

You'll Like Our Etchcraft Enlargements

THEY'RE distinctive, that's why. They transform any good picture into a work of art. All Etchcrafts have extra-wide borders, plate sunk. They're printed on paper that's especially selected to fit the negative.

Try an Etchcraft or two from your favorite vacation subjects. Any undesirable portion of the picture will be skilfully masked out, if you wish.

Our photo finishing service is dependable through and through. Get into the habit of dropping in with your films.

EASTMAN KODAK STORES

ATLANTA, 183 Peachtree St.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 B'walk
BALTIMORE, 309 N. Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street, Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave., 235 West 23rd St., 745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

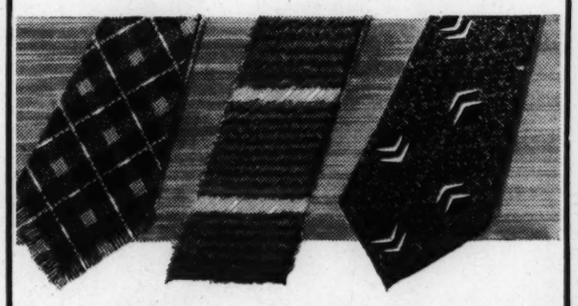
NRA CODE

We DARE you to try ONE

BOTANY TIE

(It will be a revelation in Neckwear Style and Service)

GUARANTEED WRINKLE-PROOF



Above are shown some of the new advance Fall patterns...available at the following prices:

No. 1 MEX TEX $1.50 — No. 2 BOTANY KNIT .... $1 — No. 3 BOTANY CHALLIS .. $1

Close to a million men are wearing these remarkable neckties, produced complete, from the fine, light-weight challis fabrics and zephyr yarn to the finished necktie, in the famous Botany Worsted Mills at Passaic, New Jersey.

You'll find them perfect-knotting and absolutely wrinkle-proof...and the patterns are planned to blend perfectly with the new suits and shirts being shown for Fall.

● *Featured at most good dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you, send his name, your choice of color and pattern number and $1.00 ($1.50 for Mex Tex) direct to Botany Worsted Mills, Dept. N., Passaic, N. J....and we will mail you a tie postage paid...and credit your dealer with the sale. In Canada write B. Tepner, 10 Ontario St. West, Montreal, Canada.*

BOTANY TIES

HEADQUARTERS for VACATIONISTS IN NEW YORK

More and more folks make The Martinique their headquarters while vacationing in New York, America's greatest summer resort. *One block* from Empire State Building, Fifth Avenue, and the largest department stores.

584 Comfortable Rooms

SINGLE . . $1.50 to $3.50

DOUBLE . . $2.50 to $5.00

Direction, American Hotels Corporation
J. Leslie Kincaid, *President*
G. H. WARTMAN, *Supervising Manager*

Hotel Martinique

Broadway at 32nd Street · New York

A Whole University of Biblical Knowledge All in One Book

The NEW Analytical Bible

Now you can have at hand the answer to many questions about the Bible. How was money computed, time measured, feasts conducted? What important events were occurring throughout the world at the time of outstanding Biblical events? Answered quickly and satisfactorily by referring to The New Analytical Bible.

Right beside the text of the Bible, which is the authorized King James Edition of the Old and New Testaments, are the notes and translations from the "American Revised" edition. Immediately before and after every book of the Bible is all material needed to answer your questions, charts, maps, contemporaneous history, analysis, etc. And at the back and the front of the book are other important features, index, concordance, chronology of the Bible, etc. Compact, concise, easy to use, authoritative, and most moderately priced.

Here is an example from the text:

13 But unto thee have I cried, O LORD; and in the morning shall my prayer prevent [come before] thee.
Ps. 5.3; 119.147.

Facsimile of type showing corrected renderings in brackets and references after each verse.

Eight Exclusive Features Found in No Other Bible

MONITOR READERS: Write today about the special trial offer we are offering you, and for our new two-color literature which gives you a comprehensive description of this important book.

(Size 5¾x8⅝. Beautifully bound. A joy to handle.)

Jno. A. Dickson Pub. Co.
805 So. Jefferson Street, Chicago

Please mail me, without cost, your new two-color literature of THE NEW ANALYTICAL BIBLE and please tell me fully about the special trial offer you are giving to Monitor Readers.

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

2 Cruises

India Mediterranean Africa East Coast

Epic Cruise of the Swift Columbus

Jan. 26 from New York. Cruise of the unusual. Africa's east Coast from Madagascar to Suez. India-Ceylon, 86 days. . . Return by the Bremen or Europa. Extensive shore trips included in low rates: First Class, $1340 up; Tourist Class, $775 up.

In cooperation with Thos. Cook & Son

Seychelles, Majunga, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Tanga, Djibouti, India, Bombay, Taj Mahal, Egypt, The Holy Land, Athens, Genoa, Corsica, Balearic Isles, Cadiz, Barcelona, Lisbon—32 ports, 20,700 miles.

'Round the World

40 Ports - 136 Days

Classic Cruise of world-famous Resolute

Jan. 12 from New York. More places visited than any other world cruise. Eastward Route of ideal seasons, of 32,900 miles, jeweled with ports. Details ashore and on ship perfected by long experience . . . Rates, First Class, from $1750 including extensive shore excursions.

by Masters in the Art of Travel

Madeira, Morocco, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, The Holy Land, Egypt, Somaliland, India, Ceylon, Bali, Siam, The Philippines, Malacca, Penang, China, Korea, Japan, Hawaii, Panama, Cuba—40 ports of 29 lands.

Illustrated booklets from Local Authorized Travel Agent, or

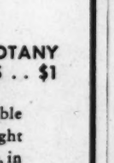
Hamburg-American Line North German Lloyd

57 Broadway, New York

35¢ ALBERTA'S

Where the finest type of work is being done by hairdressers of reputation.

FINGER WAVE, MARCEL, MANICURE, HAIRCUT, FACIAL
Hours 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
3 Items $1.00 any day
SUSQUEHANNA 7-7367
2067 Broadway
Bet. 71st and 72d Sts.
NEW YORK



We Specialize in ZOTOS Permanent Waves. No Machine—No Electricity. At ten dollars.

Women's Activities
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Hot Dishes That Cheer Up the School Lunch Box

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Taking One's Lunch

A Challenge to Ingenuity of Parent and Child

By Bertha Streeter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the progressive movements today among schools in rural communities is the effort to give the children at least one hot dish at noon. Two years ago the Children's Fund of Michigan reported hot lunches being served in 60 per cent of the schools under its supervision, and today states that the number is steadily increasing; that teachers and parents who are determined to give their children this advantage invariably find some way to make it possible.

In some schools the domestic science class prepares hot soup from materials provided by parents, and serves it to all the pupils each noon. A more universal practice, however, is for each mother to add to the usual school lunch a glass jar containing some food that, reheated, will give the child an appetizing main dish. At some schools the pupil leaves this jar in a rack over the hot-air register to become warmed during the morning; in other schools, water is heated in a boiler or a tub, and at recess the jars are set in that so the food will be hot by noon.

Among the many advantages afforded by this means of supplementing the usual cold lunch is a dish that adds moisture to a proverbially dry meal, and the addition to the diet of at least two foods of which many children do not get enough: milk and vegetables—milk because even a thin white sauce helps to heat the food more quickly, and vegetables because so many attractive hot dishes can be made from them. It also encourages the children and teacher's eating together in a jolly group, the practice of good table manners and happy topics of conversation, and each pupil's eating slowly all the food prepared for him. Incidentally, too, it encourages at home such care in putting up each lunch as to make the meal not only nourishing and well balanced, but also something the child will relish and look forward to with pleasure.

Keeping It In Thought

Nor is this as difficult to accomplish as a busy mother might think. With such a school lunch in the back of one's mind, hardly a day passes without some vegetables being prepared for the home table that might be the foundation for an attractive dish for the school lunch on the morrow. A little canned corn saved today, for instance, may go to school with diced carrots added to make a delicious and unusual combination; or it may be made into corn chowder instead. But it will be all the more appetizing to the child if he recognizes it as an attractive new dish instead of a "mere leftover" from dinner the night before.

In the same way, creamed peas and carrots may become the hot dish on another day, or turnips and peas, creamed cabbage, creamed potatoes with chopped ham, bacon or dried beef for seasoning; some kind of soup of which there are many, some cream soups, some composed largely of vegetables, sometimes with meat stock as base, and others without meat at all; or a jar of baked beans, salmon loaf with cream sauce and peas around it, or beef loaf with rich brown gravy. Or the hot dish may be the dessert or a beverage, for a change; creamy rice pudding, apple sauce, and so on; hot cocoa or spiced milk.

Individual Treats

When baking bread, it is but little bother to make some cinnamon rolls for the school lunch, or a date bun or two. Cake batter baked in a patty pan for an individual school treat sometimes appeals even more than a slice of the layer cake carefully wrapped. Chopped cooked beef or ham, though not enough for a sandwich spread, beaten into a small amount of baking powder biscuit dough before it is rolled out, makes a titbit for the school lunch. Hot brown gravy to pour over it makes it especially appetizing. A little larger amount of chopped meat, seasoned, heaped on a circle of pie crust about the size of a saucer, then half the crust folded over the other half and the edges pinched together, when baked, makes a meat turnover especially enjoyed by hungry boys.

One reason why it is hard for mothers to put up lunches day after day is that usually there is no place in the kitchen for doing it without interfering with preparations for breakfast, and often the two meals must be looked after at the same time. An acquaintance solved this difficulty by painting an old commode to match her kitchen furniture, and using it exclusively for the preparation of lunches. Anything prepared for a lunch on the following day was wrapped ready for carrying, and set in the tiny cupboard where it is close at hand when the meal is assembled. In the top drawer she keeps a paring knife and a bread knife; a ball of string in a small box, and scissors to cut it; a supply of waxed paper, paper plates, saucer dishes and cups, and the "lunch box silver"; a few small screw-top jars and jelly glasses with their covers fitted on them as soon as they are washed. In a small drawer which she can keep locked if necessary, is an assortment of jams and jellies, boxed cookies, an occasional candy bar, and sandwich fillings and relishes that need not be kept in the refrigerator. Another drawer holds clean paper bags in which the children prefer to carry their lunches, a big envelope containing suggestions for this meal, and a notebook in which she records good lunch menus and anything else that would help in this work.

Doubtless this convenience has much to do with her attitude toward the school lunch. She accepts it as a challenge to her to keep her children interested in eating a good, substantial meal at noon, even though they are away from home.

[Further ideas for the School Lunch Box will be published at intervals. Mothers are invited to share theirs with other readers of this page.]

Luster-Sheen Pottery

Head of 'Little Studio of the Gay Cat' Tells Us How

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ocean Beach, Calif.

LUSTER-SHEEN, is a name that I have coined to bestow upon any kind of china or porcelain that can be decorated with lusters. The lusters are inexpensive, and come in a variety of charming colors, and unlike the use of enamels or china paint, a previous knowledge of china decorating is not necessary. Only patience and care are requisite. This article was especially written for those who have the urge to achieve beauty via the ceramic route, and yet have had no instruction whatsoever in china painting.

First of all, select your brushes and luster, a brush for each color that you are going to use, and keep them thoroughly clean. This is very important. Next, choose odd shapes to decorate, for the simple reason, when finished, your piece is going to be an utterly exquisite piece of rare, unusual pottery rather than merely "painted china."

After your object is selected, prepare it by removing all dust or particles from the surface. Do not use a linty cloth, as all dust particles will show up unpleasantly in the finished piece of luster-sheen pottery.

The firing of each piece is important. (Firing costs only a few cents.) If there is an art school or pottery near you, make inquiries there. If not, you can pack your piece carefully and send it away to be fired.

Applying the Luster

There are two methods of applying lusters, and each one gives an entirely different effect. Try both ways and see what you can do in evolving enchanting objets d'art, through careful, interesting experimentation. The marvelous thing about luster-sheen is that no two pieces ever come out alike. There is a diversity of beauty that is extraordinary!

One way, is to give your china piece a background of either gold or silver china paint. This is easily and quickly applied, allowed to dry and then fired. Over this background the lusters are applied, and need only a light firing. On the other hand, the second method is to apply the lusters directly to the white china. This will require a deeper firing.

As in Days of Ancient Rome

Perhaps you would like to start a collection of perfume bottles in luster-sheen. In olden days among the Greeks and Romans perfume receptacles played as great a part as the perfumes with which they were filled. The house of a rich Roman always had many jars, bottles and vases of marvelous workmanship filled with exquisite perfumes, and with the dried blossoms of sweet smelling flowers. Perhaps, who knows, luster-sheen played a part in those days, in that, "There is nothing new under the sun."

Now then, let's make a luster-sheen perfume bottle. In the shops that feature china for china painting, you will find many interesting bottles of china. First we give the entire bottle a coat of gold, a medium thick coat. Next let it dry, then fire hard, and carefully burnish with a "burnish brush." To burnish, is merely to polish, to make smooth and lustrous. So far so good. Our next step is to apply the luster.

Cover the body of the bottle as well as the stopper with peacock-blue luster and around the neck of the bottle with ruby, light green and dark green, leaving some spots of the gold background. The lusters should all be applied thick—apply all that will stick without running from the china. When it is almost dry, with a clean brush, go over the entire surface carefully, gently brushing out bubbles or dust particles, and in the same way, blend the lusters together slightly where the edges touch.

Fire as soon as possible, and very lightly. The result will be a rich red over the body of the bottle, with brilliant reds and greens at the top and on the stopper.

A little experimenting will show you just exactly how to produce with the various color combinations, extraordinary effects, delightfully beautiful!

Twenty-five cents worth of the following flower oils, added to an ounce of cologne spirits (grain alcohol), to each fragrance, will give you a delightful, lasting perfume, with which to fill your luster-sheen bottles: Oil of geranium, rose, violet, sandalwood, rosemary. A combination of one-half cinnamon oil, and one-fourth oil of cloves, with just a dash of sandalwood oil, produces an Oriental fragrance extraordinary.

IDAH-DIANA EKBERGH.

Drawn by Mulready, London — Seen in London

Popular Autumn Styles for Crisp Days.

Check coats and plain skirts, or vice versa, are being worn. The left-hand sketch shows a belted coat of blue frieze worn with a blue and white check skirt, cravat, hat and gloves. The right-hand figure wears a tweed coat with a plain brown skirt.

Dressing Up the Crib

With Remarks on Bibs, Blankets and Sleeping Bags

Bringing Up the Baby—6

By Janet Rankin Aiken

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN tiny Bobby or Betty comes to bless your home, clothes are necessary, but they are not all you will need for baby comfort. Besides the list given in the first article of this series, published August 8, there is an additional list of things to be bought or made.

4 apron bibs
4 light receiving blankets
4 woolen blankets
3 rubber sheets, 1 large, 2 medium
6 percale sheets
1 box of baby pads

During the past few years there has been quite a revolution in baby bibs. You still see in stores the tiny crescents which used to be sold, but alongside of them you will find larger oblongs, frequently made of toweling. Buy the largest bibs you can find, or make some yourself out of old linen, at least nine by fifteen inches in size. The larger bib is useful to wipe with, and unless your Betty is a remarkably neat baby there will be a good deal of wiping to be done. For practical purposes the small bibs of yesterday are useless, and you need not bother with them.

New babies must often be wrapped up, and the receiving blankets are for this purpose. They should not be heavy. Ready-made blankets are not expensive, but you may save a little by purchasing four yards of fluffy cotton blanketing about 30 inches wide, or four yard-long remnants will do nicely, and binding the ends of the yard lengths. Get gay patterns; the baby will begin to notice colors very soon.

For Coldest Nights

Tiny Betty needs her quota of woolen blankets too—four of them. They should be bought to fit the crib you use, and the four should be enough to keep Betty warm on the very coldest nights. One may be a best blanket, to use with Betty's carriage as a carriage robe; or you may have a special silk or satin carriage cover if you prefer. If you need to save money on blankets you may be able to do so by buying a full-size wool blanket on a sale and cutting it into four baby-size ones, binding the cut edges. Oddly enough, full-size blankets are often less expensive proportionately than baby ones.

And the same thing is true of sheets. Crib sheets in good stores cost little less than full-size ones; so why not buy some pretty percale and make your own? A yard width is enough, and you can gauge the length by the length of the crib, being careful to allow 18 inches for hems and tuck-in. White sheets are all very well, but some modern mothers prefer colored ones in little baby patterns, which will interest Betty later, and which will wash easily without showing stains. Percale by the yard is not costly, and it makes fine sheets.

You will need neither a pillow nor pillow cases. There is no special reason for accustoming Betty to the use of a pillow under her head, and she will really be more comfortable without it. Some little flat beach pillows may come in handy later for her to recline against when awake, but a night pillow does not need to be bought.

Serving Several Purposes

The rubber sheets are important for several purposes. One large one is permanently attached to Betty's crib just under the sheet, to protect the mattress; this sheet is washed off now and then, but not removed otherwise. The other two sheets are for special uses; they will fit on the parental lap while Betty is being held, or they will protect rug or couch when Betty is laid thereon.

If you like you may add to the list at this point, two or more quilted cotton pads to place between sheet and rubber sheet in the crib. But we have never found these very practical. They are unnecessary for warmth, they are hard to launder, and they serve no essential purpose.

The baby pads, mentioned as the last item, are rather costly but a great convenience. They are triangles of tough white paper, very soft and slightly perfumed, to slip inside the diaper when a movement is expected. They may be used with every diaper change at first, and later just at certain times. Their use is evident, since they prevent staining and hard rubbing of the diapers.

A Sleeping Bag for Betty

Another thing, not on the list, which you will probably want for winter is a sleeping bag. Betty very soon wriggles at night so effectively that covers are very hard to keep in place, and then the bag is most effective. It can be made from two of the receiving blankets, or you may buy more of the same material. One piece 60 inches by 36, or two 30 inches long, will make it.

Here is the way to make it: Bind the edges together, gather the hood, slip a drawstring around the neck and attach ribbons at the front to tie Betty in. Then, after she is inside, you may pin down all four corners if you want to keep her from wriggling out. Two of these home-made sleeping bags will come in handy, and they are better than the ones sold in stores, because they are not quite so heavy and the cost is much less.

This list covers everything but furniture, and that will be taken up in another article.

Next Week—Nursery Furniture

By Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bird, Salinas, Calif.

Two Small "Birds," Shared With Readers of This Page by the Monitor Camera Club.

Do You Know These?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Through the simple method of sewing a piece of tape about three inches long to the upholstery of the sedan on the side just back of the driver's seat, and having a snap fastener sewed to the upholstery and the loose end of the tape, it is possible to keep an umbrella in the car without having it always in the way to be stepped on or tripped over. Yet it is always handy for an unexpected shower.

To clean piano keys you can use a soft cloth dampened with a solution of warm water and a little common vinegar. Take care that the moisture does not get beyond the finished surface as dampness may affect the unfinished wood.

You can use your vacuum cleaner to clean the floor mop. Place vacuum cleaner on a piece of newspaper with the suction side up, and as you take the dust off the floor, hold the mop over the vacuum, which sucks the dust and dirt from the mop.

Varnish remover combined with brass polish will make like new the most hopelessly soiled and marred brass articles.

On windy days the clothes-line pole will do better duty if, in addition to the conventional notch in the top of the pole, a large nail is driven into the lower end. The nail stuck in the ground will help to hold the pole and line in place, and avoid trailing sheets and tablecloths.

Muslin sheets and pillowcases, too old to use, cut in squares and hemmed, make splendid window polishers to be used after windows have been cleaned with ammonia water.

Evaporated milk will pour more freely if two holes are punctured directly opposite each other on the top of the can.

Half an apple placed in the cake box will keep cake fresh and moist.

Choke-Cherry Jelly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every year, along our highways, many bushels of choke cherries dry and shrivel and spoil. If housekeepers knew how delicious is the jelly made from these small dark-red berries they would make better use of them.

Made exactly the way other jellies are made, this jelly has a flavor all its own. It is delicious when served with meats.

To Keep Cheese

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Montana

Dear Friends:

I have found how to keep cheese and I wish to pass the information to other housewives and campers.

I have been spending the summer in Montana and before leaving Seattle purchased a five-pound brick of cheese. This was two months ago. After cutting the required amount of cheese I spread butter on the newly cut place on the brick so as to fill all the cells, then pressed a piece of cloth firmly over it. I have not cut any for two weeks at a time and found the cheese perfect and fresh. This is the very best and the easiest way I have ever found. (Mrs.) M. L. H.

[Thank you, Mrs. H——, for this interesting suggestion.—Editor.]

Testing Kitchen

This Form of Food Advertising Has Opened New Field

Women in Food Work Series—14

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN RECENT years most interesting changes have taken place in the method of presenting food products to the public. As new products have been developed, many of them so-called ingredient products, the responsibility of the manufacturer could not end with the sale of the article. He must in every way, by suggestions and by accurate and precise directions, guide the woman in the home to the most perfect results; otherwise, "the cook might spoil the broth" and blame the product. Fortunately this new point of view has opened up hundreds of interesting jobs to women.

A large organization employing a staff of women in its consumer service department is the General Foods Corporation, manufacturers of the Swansdown cake flour, Calumet baking powder, Minute tapioca, Baker's chocolate, Sanka coffee and other well-known food products. This consumer service department maintains four experimental kitchens. In the consumer kitchen constant effort is made to aid the housewife in the problems of the home. In the institutional kitchen, problems of bakeries, hotels, cafeterias and other large institutions are studied. The research kitchen studies the technical problems of food preparation; while in the radio kitchen, programs are arranged for the audience of the air.

New recipes are constantly being worked out, and new uses for old products. For instance, the perfecting of automatic refrigerators has created an increased demand for ice-cream mixtures which can be frozen in refrigerator trays.

Background of Experience

The consumer service department works in close contact with the advertising and publicity departments. The head of these diverse activities is Miss Margaret Sawyer, a graduate of the University of Illinois. After obtaining her B. S. degree, Miss Sawyer studied for a year at Cornell, under Dr. Graham Lusk. For the next three years she organized and developed a course for the training of dietitians at the University of Iowa. This position was given up to enter the army, where she belonged to a research unit attached to the aviation corps, which studied the diet of flyers to find out whether there was any definite relation between the diet and the altitude at which men began to lose accurate control of their planes. Miss Sawyer next went to the Red Cross as national director of nutrition service, where she directed the nutrition activities of chapters all over the United States. After five years she came to Postum Company to organize a consumer service department. The Postum Company has since merged with several well-known companies and has changed its name to General Foods Corporation.

Miss Mary Dahnke, director of the home economics department of the Kraft Phenix Cheese Corporation, Chicago, is a graduate of Teachers' College, Columbia University. She has had broad experience in food work, both from the academic and the commercial standpoints. For two seasons she had charge of the food department in an exclusive summer hotel in Maine and was for a time a dietitian in a sanatarium. She has also been an instructor at Teachers' College and the University of Tennessee.

As a lecturer and demonstrator, Miss Dahnke is nationally known, having traveled into every state of the Union, speaking before many types of organizations. As director of foods for the Kraft Phenix Cheese Corporation she has originated, tested and perfected hundreds of new recipes, calling for various types of cheese. She has prepared numbers of educational pamphlets of interest to the housewife and to the hotel chef.

Lectures to Visitors

Seven years ago the H. J. Heinz Company of Pittsburgh decided to employ a trained home economist in its organization to lecture to the thousands of people who annually visit the Heinz plant. So Miss Josephine Gibson was selected for this interesting post. A graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Miss Gibson was for two years director of the home economics department of Central Y. W. C. A. of Pittsburgh in which adult classes were taught in cooking, sewing and millinery. She next spent some time with a large baking company in Pittsburgh, doing experimental work, endeavoring to improve the quality of commercially baked foods.

Since coming to the Heinz organization, the department of which Miss Gibson is the director has grown to the extent of employing seven trained home economists. This group of women and the work which they do serve as a connecting link between manufacturer and consumer. They strive to provide a real service to the woman in the home, giving her authentic and interesting information about all phases of foods. This information may be in the form of attractive recipe books, the recipes having been worked out in the Heinz kitchens. Many of the food suggestions originated in this department are used in magazine advertising or newspaper food articles which appear weekly in several hundred newspapers. Over a network of 42 stations food talks are broadcast three times weekly. As a result of six months of broadcasting last year nearly 500,000 letters were received.

Home economics lectures and demonstrations are given by members of the staff at the Pittsburgh plant, Heinz Atlantic City Pier and before women's organizations in various parts of the country. A hostess entertainment service department is also maintained for the planning of parties and menus. In connection with strained foods for infants, much work is carried on in the nutrition field.

Thorough Knowledge

Work of this nature requires a thorough knowledge of food and food preparation. The director of a department of this kind should have adaptability and ability to work agreeably with people and should have a genuine liking for women and their work in the home.

Visitors this summer to a Century of Progress in Chicago have doubtless noticed the interesting exhibit of Libby, McNeill & Libby. They may also have visited the plant while in Chicago and the modern testing kitchen and Early American dining room. They will have seen the extensive exhibit of prepared foods and may have obtained the recipes for these foods. These exhibits and the home economics work of this large organization is under the direction of Miss Virginia Porter, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Porter contacts thousands of women and girls annually through lectures and demonstrations to clubs, schools and colleges. She is thus enabled to know the food likes and dislikes of the housewife and can pass this point of view along to the executives of the company. She is continually perfecting new recipes, which are used in the advertising. During the past summer an 88-page cook book illustrated with direct color photography has been published. Material is also furnished for magazines, newspapers and trade papers. In addition to testing the present products of the company, constant coöperation is maintained with the production department in the development of new products.

Women in positions of this kind exert their influence in almost unnumbered ways. The delicious salad that appears at luncheons from Texas to Vermont may have originated with some food expert in her testing kitchen. She may achieve a fascinating new dish that will soon be talked about in the most remote hamlet in the land. Work of this type is attractive to women because it is never monotonous and is continually developing new possibilities as new products are put on the market and as the tastes of the consumer change. It is a modern career for the modern woman.

Last article in this series—A Business of One's Own.

Ask Your Dealer for PAGE & SHAW "The Candy of Excellence"

Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERDRESS

They're Made of SEER-TRIQUE

that exquisite new material introduced by Kickernick.

The stripes are a shiny satin finish and there's no end to the tricky ways they have of flattering you.

The color is Blush—just right for your Fall wardrobe.

The trim is Lace "Lastex"—the new lace that makes itself useful as well as beautiful.

The number is 2549 (the pant) and 9749 (the bra)

Ask your dealer or write
WINGET KICKERNICK CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Hotel and Hostess Training
To the trained woman, the home woman and the professional woman this field offers unusual opportunities and well-paid positions — room clerk, floor clerk, housekeeper, manager for apartment hotels, houses and clubs, receptionist, college house director, travel and tours manager, food supervisor, hostess. PERSONAL INSTRUCTION and Home Study Courses by Helen M. Woods, former employment manager New York's six largest hotels. Placement Service for students only. For details write
HELEN M. WOODS, 33 W. 42nd St.
NEW YORK CITY

Fine Foods FOR BABY

Babies all over the land have grown rosy-cheeked and sturdy on their Gerber menus. Gerber's Strained Vegetables and Cereal are specially prepared and finely strained for tiny digestive systems. Extra-special care in every step of processing plus the finest of exclusive equipment is the reason why you can feed your Baby no better foods than Gerber's. Below is the complete Gerber variety for Baby.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

GERBER PRODUCTS COMPANY
FREMONT, MICHIGAN
For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.

Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby

This LION HEAD TRADE MARK..
is your safe guide to 250 foods of purity, cleanliness, flavor and good quality. Always reasonably priced.

MONARCH FINER FOODS
Sold by 50,000 Independent Grocers

STRUTWEAR reverse fashioned CHIFFONS ring free

Fascinating beauty of permanent velvety dullness and crystal clearness.
Ask for Strutwear at better stores
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Black and Gold Metal
QUARTERLY HOLDER
50c Post Paid
Agents Wanted
BUNKER MFG. CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Removes Ink, Rust, Fruit Stains, etc. from clothing, rugs, marble, without injury.
Sold by drug and department stores or 30 cents by mail.
677 North Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HAIR NETS 30 FOR $1
Each Net Guaranteed 100% Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair.
Gray, White or Lavender, 12 for $1.00.
Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted.
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Algonquin 4-1689
16th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

A New Beauty Aid

USE like a wash cloth. Fits either hand; holds the elusive soap in a pocket; makes bathing a new delight because it cleanses the pores thoroughly. At all stores or sent on receipt of 25c in stamps.
WELLINGTON SEARS COMPANY
65 Worth Street ✧ New York
MARTEX Bath Mitt

This ENNA JETTICK GOES TO COLLEGE

One of America's Smartest Walking Shoes, perfect for campus wear. If you're college-bound and don't know the name of your nearest Enna Jettick dealer, write us today and we'll speedily tell you who and where he is. Then . . . certain comfort . . . certain smartness . . . all through your college year.

LISTEN!
DENNIS KING and the ENNA JETTICK ORCHESTRA every Wednesday night over WJZ and the NBC Coast-to-Coast Hook-Up.

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
$5 and $6
Other shoes in 180 sizes and widths
1 to 12 AAAAA to EEE

ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Inc. AUBURN NEW YORK

Trade Control by Nation Challenged as Ineffective At Business Conference

Babson Executive Sees Possibility of Continued Improvement in Conditions With End Of Price-Fixing and Renewed Confidence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 12—The Government had to step into business in the last five years, but its effectiveness is debatable, stated Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of Babson's Reports, today at the opening of the twenty-first annual National Business Conference at Babson Park, where business men from all parts of the United States have gathered for a four-day conference.

Discontent with the manner in which the Administration is handling problems is the major factor confronting the present Government, said Mr. Wilson, who outlined three viewpoints of government in existence today:

Disagree on Functions

These, he said, are: First, the anarchist, who says there are no functions of government and therefore no need for government; second, the individualist, who says there are three functions of government: (1) to protect us against invading enemies; (2) to protect ourselves against each other; (3) to carry on certain public works. Finally, the Socialist, who admits individualist functions one and two, but holds that all business activities should be carried on by the Government.

Some say, the statistician asserted, that the previous Administration did not act soon enough and did not do enough. Others claim that the present Administration acted soon enough, is doing too much, and many do not like the way it is doing it.

Just as there are three government functions, there are three methods by which our present problems may be solved, said Mr. Wilson. These he listed as follows:

1. Tightened belt-method. Everyone, from government down to individual, to cut expenses, live within budgets and make both ends meet.

2. A Socialistic method. The sharing of the savings and production of others. This plan is to provide for those out of work from the earnings of those who are working by family concentration, shorter hours, wage contributions, donations and by taxation.

3. Inflation method. National, state, and local governments and individuals would pile up debts to the breaking point and then wipe them all out by uncontrolled inflation.

The last method, Mr. Wilson believes, is the most cruel. The second is the present method; while many are beginning to regard the first method as the safest.

Credit Inflation

There are possibilities of credit inflation based upon a return of confidence as well as of monetary inflation through the lack of confidence, continued the business authority. Since 90 per cent of all business is done by check on bank deposits, a return of confidence stimulates money turnover which in turn has inflationary tendencies just as potent as the other forms. In other words, Mr. Wilson said, although there will be monetary inflation if spending keeps on at its present rate, it is possible to have credit inflation based on confidence should the Administration turn to the right.

With all these considerations in mind, Mr. Wilson sees three possibilities. First, there is a chance of no improvement in business over the next few months; second, there are good possibilities for good business, and third, there are bare possibilities of a business boom.

In reviewing the progress made since the depression low, Mr. Wilson says that business has been rising for the past 18 months.

That it is 33 1-3 per cent better than it was at the low point in March, 1933. Automobile production has advanced 80 per cent, coal 45 per cent, building contracts 120 per cent, lumber production 90 per cent, petroleum production 35 per cent and iron and steel 90 per cent. He said that the position of the New York Stock Exchange had improved materially and was steadier, and that the value of all stocks listed had increased from a low of $15,600,000,000 to $32,600,000,000 and gained almost $2,000,000,000 during August. Investors, he pointed out, are 100 per cent better off today than they were at the low point. The bond market, he continued, has staged the remarkable recovery of almost 66 to 95½, which is within four points of the 1927 high.

Advance Not Over

The commodity price advance is not over, according to Mr. Wilson, and he believes the underlying trend of commodity prices is still upward. Barring radical inflation, which would send commodity prices soaring, he sees the advance from now on as more selective. He also expects that demand and supply will exert greater influence now that there is a backing away from artificial price fixing measures under the codes. Mr. Wilson's outlook is for further narrowing of the abnormal spread between agricultural prices and the prices of commodities the farmer buys. However, he sees higher rather than lower wholesale commodity prices on the average, during 1935.

The basic outlook for labor during the next 12 months, as seen by Mr. Wilson, is good. He expects that employment trends which have weakened slightly during the past summer, due to the seasonal setback to business, will soon definitely resume the upward march.

Likewise, he said, pay rolls will also move upward and should show increases in most major industries during the period ahead. Living costs, he believes, should be watched closely as the winter approaches, because on this factor may depend, a good deal, the question of labor troubles after the winter has closed in.

Labor troubles, Mr. Wilson says, are continuing to prove a real irritant in the industrial outlook. As business picks up this fall and winter, demands for wage increases will become more numerous and if, according to this authority there is a sustained rise in living costs, coupled with these demands, plenty of strike troubles may develop before spring.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	East - West polo	Baseball, Braves-	East - West polo
5:15	"Skipper Jim".....	matches	Chicago, game...	match, T. Husing
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Old Jim Bridger"	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Male quartet.....	Yankee Singers....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Education news.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers" sk.
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sports;news review	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features.....	Features; news....	Political talk.....	Musical programs..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Sketch; speaker...	Balalaika orch.....
7:00	Sketch; news; Spir-	Studio chorus.....	Local dance music.	Baseball; news....
7:15	itual Singers.....	Gene and Glenn..	Golf report.....	"Pinto Pete".....
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch...	After Dinner Revue	Political talk.....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Sketch; records....	Radio set test....	Organ recital.....
8:00	"Plain Clothes Girl,"	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloist; orch..	ERA Civic Orches-
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	Steeden Orchestra	Edwin C. Hill.....	tra concert.....
8:30	Igor Gorin, baritone..	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Max Dolin's Orchestra	orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"Music Magic"; solo-	Town Hall To-	Mickey Cochrane..	Organ recital.....
9:15	ists; narrator; orch.	night; Fred Allen;	Political talk.....	CBS dance music..
9:30	"Where Do the Trol-	soloists; players	Political talk.....	Local dance music.
9:45	ley Tracks Go?" sk..	and orchestra....	Political talk.....	Baseball; news....
10:00	Dennis King; orch....	Guy Lombardo &	Program to & from	Hughie Connor &
10:15	NBC political talk....	his orchestra.....	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	"Partners," sketch by	"Other Americas,"	Dramatic sketch.	Joe Solomon and
10:45	Radiana cast.....	E. L. Tomlinson..	from network.....	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; soloist.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15	Voice of Romance....	NBC dance music.	Political talk.....	Sign off.....
11:30	Don Bestor and his	National Forum:	CBS dance music....	.....
11:45	dance orchestra	NBC speaker.....	CBS dance music....	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Stones of History," dramatic sketch.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Cincinnati game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBZ, "Music Magic"; vocal soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, Mormon Tabernacle Choir and organ, from World's Fair, Chicago.
4:15 WBZ, "Indian Trails in New England, and Daniel Boone," J. Hampton Rich.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Wynne Gibson, screen player; Lou Holtz; Blossom Seeley and Benny Fields; Virginia Sale.
8:00 WAAB, Brookline Outdoor Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor.
8:30 WNAC, Leith Stevens's Harmonies: soloists; quartet; female trio; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; quartet; skit; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Bar X Days and Nights," dramatic sketch; music.
9:30 WBZ, Hessberger's Bavarian Orchestra, from World's Fair, Chicago.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Artists Revue; vocal soloists; piano duo; popular orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: William Gaxton and Lester Crawford in skit; Cole Porter; Ramona; Helen Jepson; King's Men Quartet.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood: guest soloists; sketch; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Echoes of the Palisades: Archer Gibson, organist; string trio.
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra, Frank Laird Waller, conductor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening tonight and Thursday, possibly with occasional showers; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate northeasterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly occasional showers in south and central portions; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, followed by showers late tonight or Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly occasional showers; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Thursday; probably occasional showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	72	New Orleans	76	88
Bermuda	80	86	New York	70	80
Chicago	68	82	Norfolk, Va.	70	80
Denver	66	82	Philadelphia	68	82
Helena, Mont.	48	74	St. Louis	70	84
Jacksonville,	76	88	St. Paul	56	72
Kansas City	76	92	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	72	84
Miami, Fla.	80	88			

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight time, Sept. 12.
B—Maximum, Sept. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:06 p.m., D.S.T.; height, 10 ft.
Thursday, 2:30 a.m., D. S. T.; height, 9.2 ft.

Light all vehicles at 7:31 p. m.

Atlantan to Direct Social Work Meetings In Southern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Mr. Thomas B. Mimms of Atlanta, acting executive secretary of the State Department of Public Welfare, has been elected president of the Georgia Conference of Social Work, closing the three-day session here. During the convention at which 1299 social workers registered, views and opinions of leading social workers were expressed. Problems of transient relief, probation work, federal relief, unemployment insurance and other sociological problems were discussed.

That relief work is futile unless it looks toward future economic security for everyone is the opinion of Mr. Howard R. Knight of Columbus, Ohio, secretary of the national conference on social work. "The important things about the economic, social and political changes that are taking place are the ideals back of them. The first of these is the value of human lives, the basic idea of our beloved President when he says 'no man will go hungry.' The second is the rising standard of living. We can have no real properity on mere subsistence levels," he added. He criticized mass relief and lauded individual handling of social problems.

Bulgaria Takes Steps to Tighten Its School System

Closer Supervision and Removal From Politics Among Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Bulgaria is putting its school system in order by divorcing it from politics and providing for closer supervision of the appointment of teachers and selection of pupils.

In the lower schools the teachers will no longer be appointed by local trustees, often meaning in practice by local political "bosses," but by trained inspectors, responsible to the Minister of Education. The Government hopes to make competency the only test to be passed.

The same type of test also is being applied in the choosing and training of students. The Government does not consider that every youth has a right to expect a liberal education from the state. From now on university education is to be only for the chosen ones. However, the choosing is to be made solely on the basis of ability. The highest schools are open to youth from town or village, from farm or workshop, from poor or rich homes—if they are competent.

Those who do not show capacities for advanced studies in natural science, diplomacy, history and the like are shunted off at the age of 15 or 16 into schools for practical training.

This scheme is designed to stop the flood of people demanding state jobs in Bulgaria. A diploma from now on will not mean a sitting down, indoor job. Most schools will teach youth how to do practical work in an effective way and how, while still living on the soil, to feel themselves a part of a larger, finer, more cultured world.

It will certainly be difficult for the Government to hold back the powerful stream of Bulgarians flowing toward the universities, but if it succeeds in really creating a school system, that teaches the youth of a farming land how to live well and happily on their tiny farms, it will serve as a model for other countries.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Revue that played 403 times in New York and is hanging out "Standing Room Only" signs here on its three weeks' visit. Irving Berlin's music. With Ethel Waters, Helen Broderick, Clifton Webb, Dorothy Stone. 8:30.

Movies

STATE—Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in "Chained." The title does not hamper their very free movements from New York to Argentina and back to the North Woods. 1:10, 3:20, 5:40, 7:40, 9:50.

EXETER—"Jane Eyre," with Virginia Bruce and Colin Clive. 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. Also "Hollywood Party."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Warren William as the smooth Philo Vance in S. S. Van Dine's "Dragon Murder Case." Fenway at 1:15, 3:49, 6:23, 8:57. Paramount at 10:08 a. m., 12:46, 3:24, 6:07, 8:40. Also Jean Muir in "Desirable."

FINE ARTS—Edgar Allan Poe's gruesome "Tell Tale Heart," filmed very skilfully by a British concern. 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. Also German musical production in light-hearted rhythm, "The Forester's Daughter."

TREMONT—"Little Man, What Now?" 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:40. Also Will Rogers in "Mr. Skitch."

MODERN — Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 10:33 a. m., 1:19, 4:05, 6:51, 9:37.

BOSTON — Edgar Kennedy in full length comedy, "King Kelly of the U. S. A." Vaudeville. Fanny Weeks' orchestra. 10:15 a. m., 1:21, 4:27, 7:35, 10:44.

KEITH'S—Ann Harding, Paul Lukas and Brian Aherne in "The Fountain," from Charles Morgan's book. Also fine example of technicolor used in connection with excellent dancing and good music, in "La Cucaracha." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Robert Montgomery as a well poised gangster in "Hide-Out." Vaudeville. Charles Hector's orchestra. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN — Marlene Dietrich in "The Scarlet Empress." Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra on the stage. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:15, 10:10.

UPTOWN—James Cagney in "Here Comes the Navy." 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Also Walter Connolly in "Whom the Gods Destroy."

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Concert at CCC Camp, Milton. 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. First concert to be given in the new North End Prado. 8.

Other Events

BASEBALL BANQUET—Park Department's annual banquet, at which champions of the various leagues will be awarded individual gold and silver baseballs by "Rabbit" Maranville. A number of notable figures in baseball circles will be present. City Club, Somerset Street. 7.

TOMORROW

ROTARY CLUB—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker will speak at the regular luncheon in the Statler. Subject "Why Fly?" Burton Holmes is guest of honor. 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Sculpture," by Miss Adlow. 11 a. m.

Movies of Eruption on Sun Surpass Thrill of Famous Film Spectacles

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 12 (AP)—All the resources of the movie industry could never have produced the setting for the picture taken by two Michigan natural scientists in a homemade observatory, which will be presented to the American Astronomical Society on the closing day of its fifty-second meeting here today. The meeting is being held in the rooms of the Connecticut College.

The movies are the first ones taken of an eruption on the sun. They were photographed at the homebuilt observatory of Dr. R. M. Petrie and Dr. R. R. McMath, located in Michigan.

Although these films will be thrown on a screen only before the select audience of 100 astronomers, members of the society from the United States and Canada, it will have elements of excitement that would thrill moviegoers who do not turn a hair at a wildest performance, for this eruption, photographed through their telescope, lasted 15 minutes, in which time the volcanic action of the solar gases projected flames tens of thousands of miles into space.

According to members of the society these flames can be seen in a small way by the naked eye when a total eclipse takes place. At other times they can be photographed by astronomers by eliminating all but a predetermined light ray. However, proviously, in the history of astronomy, only still pictures, giving a necessarily fragmentary idea of the eruption have been successfully taken.

Boston Art Notes

Boys and Girls Bookshop

Miss Katherine Wilkins is sole exhibitor at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls during September. The walls of the shop and of the reading room on the second floor are covered with her aquarelles.

Miss Wilkins is a painter of modest dimension. She selects for subjects flowers and fruits, and the vases and bowls which contain them. She displays no eccentricity whatever in selection or arrangement, for she is content to acknowledge accepted methods, and to paint with a view to straightforward rendering. Lilies and petunias, cineraria, gladioli, the artichoke or eggplant are treated individually or in groups.

When she composes, Miss Wilkins emphasizes the decorative side, and the blooms and pottery appear bright and clear as chintz patterns. Separate sprays or blossoms are painted with attention to specific form, texture and color. The painter becomes more naturalistic, studies the character of the model more closely, and presents a clear depiction so that the species is unmistakable.

Sometimes she swings in the direction of stylization, reducing the shapes to so many curves, straight lines and angles. But such simplification soon spends itself; it is obvious and uninteresting. Miss Wilkins is a better performer in the more difficult mode. It appears that the baffling problem evokes finer workmanship in artists; it induces them to excel themselves. D. A.

CHATHAM CREAM CHEESE

Delicious *and* Nutritious

Made from pure table cream, Chatham Cream Cheese provides many of the important food elements necessary for both adults and children.

Make it a regular part of your diet . . . be sure that your children get the benefit of its rich, nutritive value. They'll like it and it's so good for them.

At leading dealers in bulk or four-ounce packages.

Made by
T. P. Grant Company
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Glenwood WEEK Sept. 8-15

The Glenwood *De Luxe* TABLE TOP

Extra capacity without extra space

This modern gas range is no larger than most—yet besides its large oven it has an auxiliary pastry oven which gives you extra baking capacity that is often very handy when using the larger oven for meats, etc.

The Glenwood Cooker below is the newest thing in space saving ranges. It has practically all the features of the larger ranges and nearly as much capacity.

New Glenwood COOKER

A SPACE SAVING RANGE

EVERY MODERN GAS COOKING FEATURE

The new De Luxe Table Top gas range is completely equipped with full automatic burner lighting, "Easy Clean" cooking top, broiling oven, heat control and new, clean-cooking Glenwood "SPEEDLUX" burners. The ovens of course are thickly insulated to keep your kitchen cool, insure better baking and economical use of fuel. Come in and look it over—today.

ASTOGRIL BROILER

This is the newest development in improved broiling, a perforated disc which can be turned at will. This range can be had with the broiler compartment at top, in place of the upper oven, if desired.

See them at your Local Gas Company or the Authorized Glenwood Dealer, or write to Glenwood Range Company, Taunton, Mass.

For a long time we have been telling you of the benefits of Whiting's Irradiated Milk. Old Homestead, Grade "A," and Family Milk are the three brands now irradiated with Sunshine Vitamin 'D,' which is a valuable food element for children as well as for grown-ups.

*Old Homestead

A super-rich milk from tuberculin-tested herds, 5% butterfat. The extra cream gives a finer flavor and higher food value. Pasteurized. Sealed with tamper-proof seal.

*GRADE "A"

From tuberculin-tested herds, pasteurized, with at least 4% butterfat. Sealed with tamper-proof seal.

*FAMILY MILK

From tuberculin-tested herds, regularly inspected dairies and finally safeguarded by scientific pasteurization.

*May be purchased, irradiated or not, as desired.

OTHER WHITING MILKS

CERTIFIED MILK
HAMPSHIRE HILLS
OR
WALKER-GORDON

Produced under the supervision of the Medical Milk Commissions of Boston, Worcester and Providence.

HAMPSHIRE HILLS
Vitamin "D" Milk

Certified Milk with Vitamin "D" content increased.

*Old Homestead
EXTRA HEAVY

The super-cream for whipping. 40% butterfat insures a finer flavor and heavier body.

93 SCORE BUTTER

Know your butter. Government tested and maintained at a rating of 93 Score by U. S. Government inspectors who score it regularly for uniformity of body, color, flavor, salt and package. Salted and unsalted. Pound prints; 5 lb. boxes.

A refreshing beverage, and a nutritious food.

Welcome Home

from your vacation
feeling happy

keen . . . alert . . . invigorated

to supply the good wholesome nourishment you require for busy city activities use

WHITING'S
IRRADIATED MILK

enriched with the Sunshine Vitamin 'D' . . . an especially desirable food element. It is richer, more nutritive, a bigger food value for the whole family.

Now is the time to Check this list and Phone

CHArlestown 2860
or your nearest WHITING branch

to have your irradiated milk and these other wholesome satisfying products delivered right at your door by

WHITING MILK COMPANIES

PROVIDENCE GREATER BOSTON WORCESTER

Watch for subsequent WHITING advertisements telling why each of these products is the finest you can buy.

Ask Our Salesman for further information

WHITING'S ICE CREAM

(delivered on order). Packed in Dry Ice . . . keeps hard all day. Whiting's Ice Cream is known for the purity of the ingredients and the artistic and scientific skill which goes into its manufacture.

U. S. Amateur Golf and Tennis Championships — Major-League Baseball

Allison Faces Perry in Final Of the United States Singles

Former Plays Brilliantly to Defeat Sidney Wood in Tennis Semifinal, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, at Forest Hills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—When Frederick J. Perry and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. encounter each other today, the Englishman could be certain that he would have to play far better tennis to retain his title in the United States men's singles championship, than he showed in the semifinal round yesterday, if he read the performance of the Texan as against his own, on the stadium courts at Forest Hills.

Allison displayed a style and performance against Sidney B. Wood Jr. that stamped him as the highest sort of possibility to help bring the Davis Cup back to the United States, while the defending champion, who was the leading player for the Davis Cup winners, failed to show anywhere near the form against Vernon G. Kirby that he exhibited last year against Crawford.

Fifty-four Minutes to Win

Allison required only 54 minutes to sweep the Davis Cup ace of the American team off the courts, and after the third game it was sure that little short of a revolution could carry Wood to victory. Wood led at 3—1 in the first set, but Allison followed with five straight games and ended the match with a pair of love games. The score was 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Perry, on the other hand, required an hour and a half of actual play, with an intermission of 15 more before the could defeat Kirby, and he dropped the second set, and was threatened with the loss of the third, when Kirby ran four straight games as the result of a strenuous attack late in the third set. The score was 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

But it was the steadiness and driving power of Allison that furnished the chief comparison. He was covering court with activity all the way, and though he made fewer points on placements, they came at far more vital moments, and in between, his forcing play kept Wood on the defensive most of the time, and this told on the steadiness of the New Yorker. Only at the start was Wood able to show his real form, before Allison started his remarkable climb.

Wood Finds the Net

A series of placements by Wood and his finest service, gave him the first and second games, and carried him to 0—40 in the third. But now Allison got his own service working and took the game after deuce had been called three times. A love game on service shots went to Wood to give him his only good lead, and he went to 0—30 on the next, but once more Allison exerted his skill at service, and the balance of the set was a procession, with only an occasional net by Allison to vary the monotony, while three-quarters of Wood's shots hit the webbing. More than half of Allison's 31 points in this set came to him in this way.

Wood managed to win his service once early in the second set, and a shift to a soft game later in the set added another, while Allison also shifted his tactics from forcing all the time to a more varied game, though his service was still his most valuable weapon.

In the final set, both weakened a bit on service, the first three games going against it, but Allison recovered first, and the service duel continued to the end, with a series of volley shots giving Allison the final game for the match without the loss of one point.

Backcourt Shots

Both Perry and Kirby appeared listless by comparison as they took the court for the other semifinal. The play was mostly an exchange of backcourt shots, with Kirby, who started service finally losing a long deuce game as the result of three double faults. Perry continued to gain and ran out the set at the eighth game.

Perry became even more indifferent in the second set, especially after winning the first two games, and the South African, playing carefully, though without much activity, ran out the set in straight games. The third set found Perry showing his real form for the first time at the start, so that he ran up a lead of 5—0, mostly on the overdriving of Kirby, whose outs furnished a majority of the champion's points. But now the tide turned suddenly, as the South African suddenly developed a strong attack, and ran four games in turn on earned points for the most part. Perry had to struggle to get the points he did, and many of the rallies sparkled with brilliant play. But finally, after Kirby was within a point of tieing the score at five-all, Perry managed to halt the rally, with a brilliant volley, and then utilized his service to take the next two points and the set.

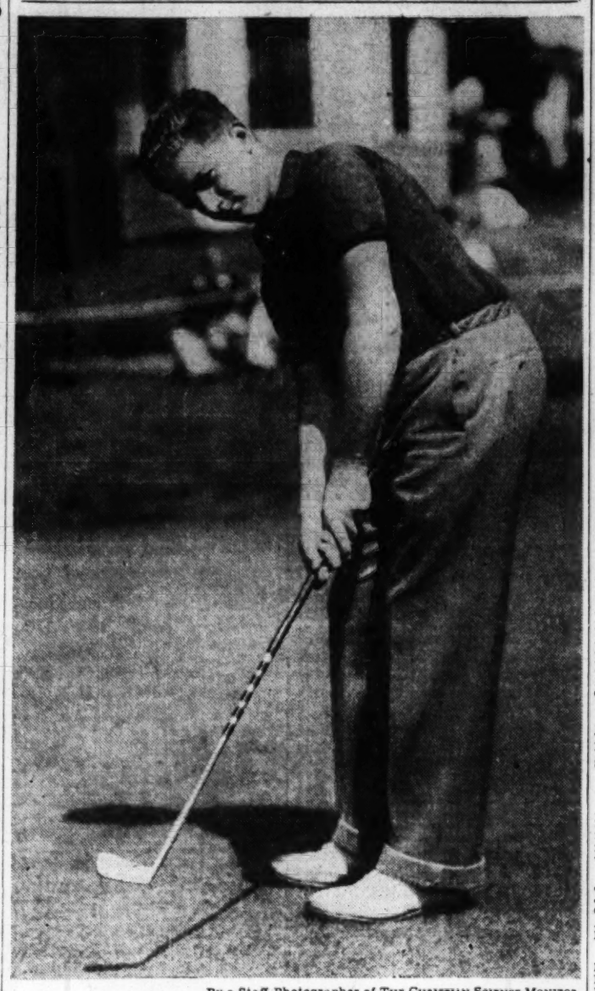
An overlong rest period followed, as Perry required attention to his foot, which had given him difficulty earlier in the set. This seemed to slow up Kirby, and though he won his first service game and tied the score at two-all with a break, Perry was now showing somewhat better, and ran out the set in straight games. The summary:

United States Lawn Tennis Championship
Singles—Semifinal Round

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Vernon G. Kirby, South Africa, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Too Good for Goodman



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Robert J. Jacobson, Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, N. J.
Conqueror of John Goodman in Second Round of U. S. Amateur Golf Championship at Brookline, Mass.

New Golf Champion Assured; Dunlap Is Beaten, 3 and 2

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 12—Not to be outdone by the upsets recorded in the first and second rounds of play in the United States amateur golf championship tournament which is being played at The Country Club, Clyde Park, the third round which took place this morning furnished two that can be ranked with those of the two previous days and one of them means that there will be a new champion for 1934.

The leading upsets in the third round found Willie Turnesa, one of seven brothers who are well-known in golfing circles, defeating George T. Dunlap Jr., Flushing, L. I., the 1933 champion and member of the 1933 Walker Cup team of this year, 3 and 2. The second one found James E. French Jr. of San Francisco, eliminating A. J. (Jack) Westland of Chicago 7 and 5.

Those two veterans—H. Chandler Egan of Pebble Beach, Calif., titleholder in 1904 and 1905, and Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, open champion in 1916 and a amateur champion in 1916 and 1920—had a match which attracted considerable attention. The last time they had met in a national championship tournament was in the semifinal-round way back in 1909 and that year Egan won 1 up. This year Evans reversed the decision winning 2 and 1. Egan was 1 up at the turn going out in 37 to 38 for Evans. After halving the 10th, Evans got two birdies in a row to go 1 up.

Turnesa well deserved his victory over Dunlap as he was playing the finest kind of golf. He was out in 35, equaling par, and turned for home 3 up on the champion who took 39 for the first nine holes. Turnesa won the 10th, to go 4 up, but Dunlap reduced the margin to 3 up by winning the 12th, 3 to 4 after the 11th had been halved. Dunlap reduced it to 2 down at the 14th, where Turnesa had a 6, but Turnesa became 3 up again by winning the 15th in par 4 and the match was his when they halved the next hole in 3s. Their cards:

Turnesa, out	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	—35
Dunlap, out	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	—39
Turnesa, in	4	5	4	4	6	4	3		
Dunlap, in	5	5	3	4	5	5	3		

W. Lawson Little Jr. of San Francisco, the British amateur titleholder, came through the third round at the expense of the Harvard player, Milan A. Heath of West Newton, 3 and 2.

French's playing against Westland was one of the features of the third round. The young San Francisco player was even with par for the first nine holes and was 6 up at the turn, best that Westland, who was decidedly off his game could do being to halve the other three holes. Coming home he won the eleventh, in 5 to 6; but French took the match when he turned in a birdie 2 at the twelfth and a par 4 at the thirteenth. The winner had birdies at the fourth and sixth, as well as at the twelfth. Westland was a member of the United States Walker Cup team this year and finalist with Francis Ouimet at Chicago in 1931, so that French's one-sided victory in the third round together with his 6-and-5-victory over William O. Blaney, Massachusetts State amateur champion, makes him a decided threat for the title. Their cards:

French, out	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	5	4—35
Westland, out	6	6	4	4	6	4	4	5	4—43
French, in	4	6	2	4					
Westland, in	4	5	4	5					

The Somerville-Noyes match found Somerville playing steady golf. He was out in 37, two over par, and came home in 36, even par for a total of 73. Noyes, on the other hand, was erratic. He took 40 strokes going out to be 3 down at the turn. Coming home he played good golf being one under par for the second nine. After turning for home 3 down, Noyes whittled this margin down to 1 going to the fourteenth, where his fourth 6 of the match occurred. He won the sixteenth, to become only 1 down again; but Somerville matched his birdie 3 at the seventeenth, and as they both had par 4s at the eighteenth, Noyes was eliminated. Their cards:

Somerville, out	5	3	4	5	5	4	3	3	5—37
Noyes, out	6	4	4	6	4	3	3	4	6—40
Somerville, in	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—36—73
Noyes, in	4	5	3	4	6	4	3	3	4—35—75

Bobby Jacobson of the Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, N. J., who surprised the golfing fraternity yesterday by eliminating John Goodman of Omaha, United States open championship during the last two fourth round this afternoon when he defeated Jack A. Ahearn, the Buffalo veteran, 1 up. Ahearn took three putts at the 18th.

T. A. Torrance, the British Walker Cup player from St. Andrew's, Scotland, served notice on the rest of the field that he would have to be regarded as a strong candidate for the title by defeating John E. Lehman of Olympia Fields, in the third round 4 and 3. Torrance played fine golf being only one over par for the first nine, while the former western champion took 41. Their cards:

Torrance, out	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4—36
Lehman, out	6	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	4—41
Torrance, in	4	5	3	4	6	4			
Lehman, in	6	5	5	4	5	4			

Edmund H. Driggs Jr., Garden City, had a hard-fought match with Jack C. Cameron of Montreal; but the former Princeton football player won from the National Hockey League referee, 2 and 1. Albert (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle, Wash., who has won the Canadian amateur championship during the last two years, had a close match with Wilson F. Marks of the Oakmont Country Club and a Princeton varsity football player, winning 1 up. Marks is the player who put out Jesse P. Guilford, the title-holder of 1921, in the second round yesterday.

Charles A. Reckner Jr. of Mount Airy, Penna., furnished somewhat of a surprise this afternoon when he defeated Leland Hamman of Dallas, Texas, 3 and 2, as the latter is the player who defeated Johnny Goodman in the Trans-Mississippi final of this year.

Another former champion fell by the wayside in the third round when Jess W. Sweetser of Mt. Vernon, former British amateur champion as well as American, was defeated by H. L. Givan of Seattle, 3 and 2.

The Summary:

Second Round

Russell W. Martin, Chicago, defeated Bobby Grant, Hartford, Conn., 3 and 2.

Sidney Noyes Jr., Ardsley, N. Y., defeated Don McPhail, Baltimore, 2 up.

Reynolds Smith, Dallas, Texas, defeated Billy Howell, Richmond, Va., 1 up (19 holes).

E. L. Caldwell, Baltimore, defeated Rudy Knepper, New York, 2 and 1.

Thad Street Jr., Charleston, S. C., defeated Chandler Harper, Virginia Beach, Va., 1 up.

Winfield S. Day Jr., Chicago, defeated Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., 1 up, 19 holes.

Charles L. Dexter Jr., Dallas, Texas, defeated Charles Moore, New Orleans, 3 and 2.

Al Andreggan, Chicago, defeated Johnny Fischer, Cincinnati, 1 up (21 holes).

Mark Stuart, New York, defeated Dwight L. Armstrong, Lancaster, Penna., 6 and 4.

Maurice McCarthy Jr., Cleveland, defeated Phil Farley, Montreal, 4 and 3.

Dick Wilson, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Wallis Gunn, New York, 6 and 5.

Charles Clare, New Haven, defeated T. L. Bright, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 3 and 2.

George H. Flinn Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated Charles Wallace, Cleveland, 3 and 2.

H. Chandler Egan, Del Monte, Calif., defeated Ed Kingsley, Salt Lake City, Utah, 6 and 4.

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis, 2 and 1.

Eddie Stimpson, Boston, defeated John H. Boyd, Portland, Maine, 2 and 1.

John E. Hines, Great River, N. Y., defeated Jack Munger, Dallas, Texas, 2 up.

John Wagner, Chicago, defeated Bobby Servis, Dayton, Ohio, 2 up.

Ernest F. Coombs, Long Beach, Calif., defeated Harold S. Cross Jr., Philadelphia, 2 up.

Wilford Wehrle, Racine, Wis., defeated T. Suffern Taller Jr., Newport, R. I., 1 up.

Don Armstrong, Chicago, defeated Andrew S. Kaye, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.

Frank J. English, Denver, defeated S. Davidson Herron, Pittsburgh, 5 and 3.

Rodney Bliss Jr., Omaha, defeated Gene Vinson, Norbeck, Md., 2 and 1.

Willie Turnesa, New York, defeated Jack Taylor, Tampa, Fla., 7 and 6.

George T. Dunlap Jr., New York, defeated W. B. McCullough Jr., Philadelphia, 1 up.

Charles Koscis, Detroit, defeated Bob Conliff Jr., Oklahoma, 1 up.

John B. Nash, London, Ont., defeated John Florio, Cleveland, 2 and 1.

Bob Kepler, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Michael J. Bobel, Providence, 1 up.

Martin F. McCarthy, Washington, defeated Millon P. Warner, New Haven, 3 and 2.

Charles R. Yates, Atlanta, Ga., won from G. W. Duvall Jr., Kansas City, by default.

Carl Dann Jr., Orlando, Fla., defeated Tom L. Draper, St. Louis, 2 and 1.

W. Lawson Little, San Francisco, defeated John M. Tucker, Rochester, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Milan Heath, Boston, defeated Thomas Telfer, Oakland, Calif., 5 and 4.

Leo Martin, Boston, won from A. W. Fowler, Minneapolis, by default.

Chester O'Brien, St. Louis, defeated H. L. Beyer Jr., Philadelphia, 5 and 4.

H. L. Givan, Seattle, Wash., defeated Charles Little, Minneapolis, 7 and 5.

Jess W. Sweetser, New York, defeated Francis Doyle, Worcester, 3 and 1.

Harry Gandy, Oklahoma City, defeated J. Wood Platt, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.

Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City, defeated James G. Drain, Richmond, Va., 4 and 3.

Third Round

Charles A. Reckner, Mount Airy, Penna., defeated Leland Hamman, Paris, Texas, 3 and 2.

James E. French Jr., San Francisco, defeated A. J. (Jack) Westland, Chicago, 7 and 5.

Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans, defeated Christopher A. Carr, Buffalo, 4 and 2.

David Goldman, Dallas, defeated Robert F. Riegel, Richmond, 2 and 1.

John H. Nies, Beverly, defeated Claude F. Myers Jr., Kansas City, 6 and 5.

Ernest Pieper Jr., San Jose, defeated Frank C. Ford, Charleston, 7 and 6.

Bobby Jacobson, Deal, N. J., defeated Jack A. Ahearn, Hamburg, 1 up.

T. A. Torrance, St. Andrew's, Scotland, defeated John E. Lehman, Olympia Fields, 4 and 3.

Russell W. Martin, Flossmore, defeated S. A. Williams Jr., Evanston, 6 and 5.

Albert Campbell, Seattle, defeated Wilson F. Marks, Pittsburgh, 1 up.

Edmund H. Driggs Jr., Garden City, defeated Jack C. Cameron, Montreal, 2 and 1.

Jack W. Hoerner, Palo Alto, defeated Eddie Hogan, Beaverton, Ore., 4 and 3.

C. Bayard Mitchell 2d, Clementon, N. J., feated Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Ardsley, 1 up.

Winfield S. Day Jr., Elmhurst, defeated Charles L. Dexter, Dallas, 4 and 3.

Reynolds Smith, Dallas, defeated E. L. Caldwell, Baltimore, 1 up (20 holes).

C. Bayard Mitchell 2d, Clementon, N. J., defeated Thad Street Jr., Charleston, 1 up.

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated H. Chandler Egan, Pebble Beach, Calif., 2 and 1.

Don Armstrong, Aurora, Ill., defeated Wilford Wehrl, Racine, 4 and 3.

Vence Stewart, Palo Alto, defeated Al Andreggan, Chicago, 1 up (19 holes).

George H. Flinn Jr., Oakmont, defeated Charles C. Clare, Orange, Conn., 1 up.

E. S. Stimpson, West Newton, defeated John E. Hines, Great River, 3 and 2.

Willie Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., defeated George T. Dunlap Jr., Flushing, 3 and 2.

Charles R. Yates, Atlanta, defeated Carl Dann Jr., Orlando, Fla., 5 and 3.

Ernest F. Coombs, Long Beach, defeated John Wagner, Chicago, 2 up.

Rodney Bliss Jr., Omaha, defeated Frank J. English, Denver, 2 up.

W. Lawson Little Jr., San Francisco, defeated Milan A. Heath, West Newton, 3 and 2.

Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., Cleveland, defeated Dick Wilson, White Plains, 1 up.

Bob Kepler, Dayton, defeated Martin F. McCarthy, Chevy Chase, 5 and 4.

Chester O'Brien, Webster Groves, Mo., defeated L. J. Martin, Waltham, 3 and 2.

H. L. Givan, Seattle, defeated Jess W. Sweetser, Mount Vernon, 3 and 2.

John B. Nash, London, Ont., defeated Charles Koscis, Redford, Mich., 1 up.

Harry Gandy, Oklahoma City, defeated Zel Eaton, Oklahoma City, 4 and 2.

Newton Scores 78, Six Strokes Above Par, in Senior Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 12—The 176 players who played the first 18 holes of the first division of the United States Senior Golfers' Association annual championship tournament at the Apawamis Club, yesterday, are playing their second 18 holes today. Tomorrow and Friday will see the second division playing their 36 holes and the players turning in the best cards in the two divisions will be the champions for 1934.

Francis C. Newton of Round Hill, who has twice been runner-up in these tournaments, started in well yesterday when he turned in a card of 78 for the first 18 holes. He is playing in Class D this year. His card was six strokes over par. Twelve of the holes he played in par and was one over on each of the others. Close behind him were Robert W. Smith of the Oakmont Country Club and Frederick G. Patience of Wampanoag, each having a 79.

There were a number of former champions as well as the present title holder in the 80s. Raleigh W. Lee of Scioto, the present champion, was within easy striking distance with an 81. Findlay S. Douglas of Apawamis, national champion in 1898 and senior tiltle holder in 1932, turned in an 84. Dr. George T. Gregg of Oakmont, champion in 1929 and 1930, posted an 85, and Frank H. Hoyt of Bayside, another former winner, was well back with an 89.

The leaders in each class follow:

Class A, 75 Years and Over

Nath. Vickers, Queens Valley	100	26	74
Robert Collier, Dunwoodie	106	28	78
E. A. Wright, Baltusrol	104	26	78
Henry H. Pike, St. Andrews	104	26	78

Class B, 70 to 74 Years

John J. Paulleyn, Oakland	115	40	75
John M. Jamison, Oakmont	92	17	75
Charles L. Tyner, Essex County	102	23	79
Arthur J. Wellington, Woodland	99	20	79
Henry L. Walker, Englewood	105	26	79

Class C, 65 to 69 Years

Dr. M. M. Cullom, Bellemeade	95	23	72
Frank H. Hoyt, Bayside	89	16	73
Fred I. Kent, Scarsdale	94	18	76
Jay S. Jones, Westchester Hills	86	9	77
Walter P. Haswell, Wykagyl	97	20	77
B. H. Weisker, Dunwoodie	98	20	78
John Hall Jones, Biltmore Forest	88	10	78

Class D, 60 to 64 Years

Albert A. Harrison, Fall River	87	15	72
James S. Kenyon, Metacomet	83	11	72
Ernest M. Gilbert, Berkshire	82	10	72
Francis C. Newton, Round Hill	78	5	73
James E. Kavanagh, Siwanoy	95	21	74
Claude H. Foster, Mayfield	85	10	75

Class E, 55 to 59 Years

C. S. Jennings, Roaring Gap	80	8	72
Garrett Mott, Hudson River	85	13	72
Alfred Morell, Greenwich	84	10	74
J. Howard Ardrey, Apawamis	87	13	74
F. G. Patience, Wampanoag	79	4	75
William F. Gillespie, Woodway	107	32	75

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	83	63	.568
Columbus	81	68	.544
Milwaukee	79	68	.537
Indianapolis	76	72	.514
Louisville	76	73	.510
Toledo	68	81	.456
St. Paul	66	82	.446
Kansas City	63	85	.426

Results Sept. 11

Kansas City 1, Minneapolis 0.
Minneapolis 2, Kansas City 0.
Columbus 7, Indianapolis 2.
Columbus 11, Indianapolis 10.
St. Paul 6, Milwaukee 5.
Louisville 11, Toledo 2.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Stars Get Publicity Before the Tournament

THERE is one thing at least that you can depend upon when the United States Amateur Golf Association holds one of its championship tournaments, and that is that from the first to the last round there will be plenty in the way of defeated favorites to talk about. The entry list is always studded with the names of former and present champions, who, before the tournaments start, receive a liberal amount of publicity, with the "close students of the game" trying to pick out which one is most likely to win the title, or, at least, capture a place in the semi-final round. And it is only natural that these are the players who should receive the most serious consideration.

The Rest Get It After the Start

But the rest of the field is the part of the entry list that seems to win the most publicity after the tournament is once under way. Practically unknown, except locally, when they appear on the scene of conflict, one or two of the "Rest," as they might well be called, proceed to show the experts that their forecasts are not what they should be. This has been the case in most of the 37 championships already held; it is the case in this one, and we venture the prediction that it will continue to be the case as long as these tournaments are held.

New Names Come Up Daily

Take this year's tournament as an example. Up to Monday, the names which were appearing most prominently in the papers were George T. Dunlap Jr., W. Lawson Little Jr., Francis Ouimet, Johnny Goodman, C. Ross Somerville, Tony Torrance, Jess W. Sweetser, Chick Evans, H. Chandler Egan and a few others who were nationally or internationally known; but what a difference by the time the evening papers were on the streets Monday afternoon. The "Rest" had begun to assert itself, and, instead of the above-named players being heralded for their victories in the first round, we were reading such names as Bobby Jones of Birmingham, Mich., and Knox M. Young Jr. of Pittsburgh, and last night it was Bobby Jacobson of Deal, N. J.; Wilson F. Marks of Princeton football fame and Pittsburgh, and Christopher A. Carr of Buffalo. Tomorrow night will have another new name or two prominently displayed in the golf stories, and so it will probably continue to the end of the tournament.

Boys Will Be Boys

We cannot recall when two boys have so upset a national golf tournament as has been the case with Bobby Jones (18) and Bobby Jacobson (16). If they never do anything more in golf, they certainly bobbed up bright and early at The Country Club and showed two of the best-known old timers a thing or two about handling a set of golf clubs. This is the second time in golfing history that a Bobby Jones has made golfing history; but he could not sustain the pace of his famous predecessor, so far as this year's tournament is concerned. We confidently believe, however, that he has a very bright golfing future ahead of him. Young Jacobson starts out today to try to progress still further toward the final round, and, if he does not fall for the reaction which seems to take possession of the younger players after they have eliminated one of the favorites, he should advance another round or two. He certainly played championship golf against Goodman yesterday. There is an old saying that "Boys will be boys," and it looks to me as if some of them would also be golfers.

* * *

The Softball Giving the Rabbit Ball a Run

Reports from Chicago state that something like 25,000 persons saw the final games Monday in the United States softball championship tournament. This would seem to indicate that the softball is giving the major-league rabbit ball quite a run for popularity. If we remember correctly, Tris Speaker, the great Boston Red Sox centerfielder of some years ago, was recently quoted as saying that the softball game was making quite a hole in the attendance at major-league games.

American Track Team Wins From Japanese

NAGOYA, Japan, Sept. 12 (AP)—America's barn storming track and field team captured 12 first places against second rate Japanese opposition in a 13-event meet here today.

The invaders turned in their best mark in the field events. Walter Marty of Fresno State cleared two meters in the high jump, Don Davor of Maine heaved the hammer 49.43 meters, Gordon Dunn of Stanford hurled the discus 47.42 meters and the shotput 15.28 meters.

In the best performance on the track Glenn Cunningham, Kansas's brilliant runner, easily won the 1500 meters in 4m. 4.16s.

The lone event the Japanese took was the javelin which Nagao heaved 31.16 meters.

East-West Polo Saturday

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—A near cloudburst over Long Island late Monday which soaked the turf of international field at the Meadow Brook Club yesterday brought postponement of the first match of the East-West polo series from today until Saturday. Even under the best of conditions the field would not be safe for play before Friday, a committee decided. The series, which is best two of three, will now have to be carried over into next week, with the second match probably next Wednesday and the third, if necessary, Saturday, Sept. 22. No change in lineups is expected, the East presenting a 30-goal team of youngsters, composed of Mike Phipps, Jimmy Mills, Winston Guest and Billy Post against the West's veteran 36-goal array of Eric C. Pedley, Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., Cecil Smith and Aidan Roark.

Sanders Has Highest Average

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 12 (AP)—Unless final official averages show a decided variation in the figures, Manager Jimmy Sanders of Martinsville has a vise grip in the batting championship of the minor leagues for 1934 P. W. Miles Jr., statistician for the Bi-State League, has announced Sanders' final, but unofficial, mark at .423, with the circuit's season ended. Latest available averages from the Pacific Coast League show Oscar Eckhardt of the Missions as Sanders' nearest rival with an average of .382. The coast season runs to September 30. Vernon Washington of Indianapolis holds an average of .375, with the American Association closing Sunday.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Los Angeles	53	29	.646
Seattle	45	34	.570
Hollywood	43	35	.551
Missions	43	38	.531
San Francisco	43	40	.518
Oakland	40	42	.488
Portland	29	51	.363
Sacramento	28	55	.337

Results Sept. 11

Sacramento 14, San Francisco 2.
Seattle 7, Missions 5.
Only games played.

Mexican Poloists Win, 14 to 12

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—A driving rally in the final period gave the Mexican Army polo team yesterday a hard-won victory over the Third Cavalry four at Fort Myer, Va. The score was 14 to 12. Two goals by Naval scored shortly before time was called, clinched the game for the Mexicans, but they encountered stiffer opposition than in any contest since arriving in Washington. While the visitors' defense was tight and, generally, their ponies faster in offensive play, the work of Lieutenant Grunert in scoring and Colonel Harrison's play at back made it anybody's game until the very last.

Australians Win Another

SCARBOROUGH, Eng., Sept. 12 (Canadian Press)—The touring Australians, victors in the test cricket series with England and undefeated in their other matches all season, yesterday won a three-day match against W. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven by an innings and 48 runs. The scores: Australians 489 (Bradman 132, McCabe 124, Fonsford 92, Chipperfield 53, Farnes five for 132); Leveson-Gower's eleven 223 and, following on, 218 (Nichols 75, Fleetwood-Smith six for 90). At one period yesterday, Fleetwood-Smith annexed five wickets for 15 runs.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	51	25	.671
Chattanooga	43	31	.581
Nashville	40	35	.533
Memphis	39	37	.513
Atlanta	36	41	.468
Knoxville	34	39	.466
Little Rock	28	44	.389
Birmingham	26	45	.366

Results Sept. 11

New Orleans 14, Nashville 8.
Knoxville 8, Memphis 5.
Memphis 12, Knoxville 1.
Atlanta 2, Birmingham 1.
Atlanta 6, Birmingham 3.
Chattanooga 12, Little Rock 1.
Little Rock 4, Chattanooga 2.

Endeavour Hauled Out for Cleaning

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 12 (AP)—Final preparation of Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's British challenger for the America's Cup, for her meeting Saturday with the defender, Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow, was begun yesterday at the Herreshoff yard.

The big blue invader was hauled out on a marine railway and a corps of shipyard workers immediately started cleaning her under body to make her slip through the water as easily as possible.

Waiting near by, also to be hauled out and given her last rubdown before the big race, was Rainbow.

Endeavour, an all-steel vessel, must wear a coat of paint to protect her plates from rust, which would follow contact with salt water, whereas Rainbow's bronz underbody requires only cleaning and polishing.

The paint used on Endeavour is extremely smooth, but the question has frequently been raised if that makes as smooth a hull as polished bronze.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	86	50	.632
St. Louis	81	54	.600
Chicago	78	56	.582
Boston	69	65	.515
Pittsburgh	66	66	.500
Brooklyn	58	78	.433
Philadelphia	49	83	.371
Cincinnati	48	85	.361

Results Sept. 11

New York 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 2, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	88	48	.647
New York	85	53	.616
Cleveland	73	63	.537
Boston	69	68	.504
St. Louis	62	74	.456
Washington	61	74	.452
Philadelphia	57	76	.429
Chicago	48	87	.356

Results Sept. 11

Boston 4, Detroit 3.
New York 7, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 7, New York 3.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 3, Washington 2.

Three-Day Match Drawn

FOLKESTONE, Eng., Sept. 12 (Canadian Press)—The three-day cricket match between Marylebone and Kent County ended in a draw yesterday. The scores: M. C. C. 380 and 316 for nine declared (Walters 63, Human 52 and 127 not out, Hearne 111 not out, Garland-Wells 71, Wait five for 122 and Freeman six for 199); Kent 430 and 208 for six (Ashdown 157 and 79, Smith six for 107).

Harvard Players Sail

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 12 (AP)—Members of the Harvard University baseball team sailed for home yesterday on the S. S. Asama Maru after having played a series of 10 games against teams of Japanese schools. The Americans won four games and lost six.

Tigers Take Hatter

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12 (AP)—The sale of Clyde Hatter, Louisville left-handed pitcher, to the Detroit Tigers on option has been announced by officials of the Louisville American Association team.

Northants' 1934 Cricket Record Inferior to '33

Close Season, However, With Brilliant Victory Over Hampshire

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Eng. — If the men of Northamptonshire could only have produced, earlier in the season, the brilliant form they revealed in their last match of the 1934 English intercounty cricket competition, they would probably not have finished at the bottom of the championship standing. In their concluding fixture at Bournemouth they convincingly defeated Hampshire by an innings and 98 runs in the space of two days.

A. L. Cox and R. J. Partridge, the two Northamptonshire slow bowlers, claimed 19 and 20 Hampshire wickets betwen them. A. W. Snowden (81) and J. E. Timms (74) made the largest contributions to Northants' score of 369 runs. The Hampshire men then went in and were dismissed for 107 and 164. But prior to this great victory Northamptonshire had been victorious on only one occasion, and the final record read:

W	L	LFI	BFI	AWR	PP	PO	PC
2	17	3	2	0	360	51	14.16

This record is decidedly inferior to that of last season, when Northamptonshire won five matches and had an average of 30.27. Northants was then ranked thirteenth in the final order of the 17 competing counties.

Partride also played a very big part in Northamptonshire's victory at Kettering this season against Warwickshire. This match concluded July 3, and on that day Partridge took nine wickets for 66 runs in Warwickshire's second innings. In the first innings he took three for 62. It did not look as if the Northamptonshire men were going to win when they were dismissed for 191, to which Warwickshire replied with 227. Partridge then struck good form with the bat and made top score (56 not out) in Northamptonshire's second innings, which closed for 279. When Warwickshire went in again, Partridge "did his stuff" with the ball very brilliantly and the home team ran out winners by 59 runs.

A. D. Matthews, E. W. Clark and Partridge were the stock bowlers during the season. Matthews had the best figures (65 wickets for 1673 runs, or an average of 25.73 runs). Clark took 39 for 1010 (25.89) and Partridge 80 for 2156 (26.95). Clark has been absent from the side on several occasions, doing duty for England in the test matches against Australia. He is a fast left-handed bowler.

The most successful run-getter was Timms. His aggregate for the season was 1477 and his average 34.34. His highest score was 213 against Worcestershire at Stourbridge. Timms, who ranked second in the final Northamptonshire batting list last year, has now climbed over A. H. Bakewell, who drops to second place. This season Bakewell collected 1418 runs for an average per innings of 31.51. G. G. Tebbitt (24.40); A. W. Snowden (19.22); A. L. Cox (19.18); A. D. Matthews (17.56); H. J. H. Lamb (17.13); and Partridge (16.73) then follow in the order named. Nine three-figure scores were made for the county. Timms obtained four, Bakewell three, and A. C. Bellamy and Matthews one apiece.

The team has been led by W. C. Brown, a product of Charterhouse School. He succeeded as captain V. W. C. Jupp, one of the greatest all-rounders England has ever known. Jupp has been unable to play this season. Others who have played for Northamptonshire, in addition to those mentioned, include A. W. Allen, L. Perkins, T. A. Pitt, E. F. Towell, D. Brooks, A. G. Liddell, A. P. Bell, and A. Cullen.

Grant Is Trinidad Captain

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 12 (Canadian Press)—Youthful Rolph Grant, former Canadian university student who has gained an international reputation as an all-round student, was chosen yesterday to captain Trinidad's cricket eleven in the international tournament to be staged in British Guiana this month. Grant, a Cambridge University double blue in soccer and cricket, heads a team made up of five veterans in intercolonial play and seven newcomers.

International League Playoff Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	1	0	1.000
Rochester	1	0	1.000
Newark	0	1	.000
Albany	0	1	.000

Results Sept. 11

Toronto 3, Newark 2 (12 innings).
Rochester 7, Albany 2.

Williamsport Wins Opener

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., Sept. 12 (AP)—Williamsport won the first game of the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League championship series last night by defeating Binghamton, 5 to 4.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

There is a reason why more than a million people each week eat at the Waldorf

DOTTY'S FOOD SHOP
6 Clearway St., Opp. Publishing House
Luncheons 25-35-40-50c
Dinners 45-50-65c

CAFE MINERVA
Located in the Hotel Minerva
Opposite The Mother Church
Special Luncheons and Dinners
Cafeteria Connected

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners
Served Daily. Also a la Carte

Blue Ship Tea Room
Upstairs at the Tip of T Wharf, Boston
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner

Day in a Spanish Village

NIGHT still lies warmly over the village, when Pepe, the carrier, swings open the creaking doors of his stable. There is the clop-clop of a mule's hooves on the cobbled yard, the clinking and creaking of harness; then the rumble of the olive-laden cart, as he climbs up the narrow lane to the main road where the wheels sink to the rim in white dust.

Then silence again, broken only by the croaking of frogs in the cisterns. Day is no more than a drip of gold from the edge of the sierra. Mist rises up the lower slopes of the valley, clinging to the olive trees with tattered fingers. Far along the road Pepe calls sleepily to his mule; his voice seems an echo from yesterday, rather than the first sound of a new day. He will be at the market in the big town, ten miles away, before the sun is hot.

Night lingers for a long time. Then a frog pops into the water, as a shaft of sunlight touches the green-scummed surface with a warning finger. The goats on the steep terraces begin to crop the speedwell, their bells clanking together like a mountain brook. The incense-like smell of burning olive-twigs spreads along the street from the *fonda*, shutters bang open, wood thudding sharply on stone; door-bars clang and keys grate rustily as one by one the houses yawn into wakefulness. There is the soft switch-switch of brooms from dark *entradas*, and dust clouds goldenly into the shafts of sunlight that slide between the algarroba trees. And so another Spanish day begins.

OLD Sebastian, his blue shirt flapping against his dust-brown trousers, slings an empty sack over his bent shoulders and sets off for the narrow strip of garden he has built, stone by stone, on a narrow ledge, half an hour's climb up the mountain.

Other men follow him, some with hoes and axes, some with scythes or pruning hooks. There are potatoes to be dug, olive trees to be trimmed, figs and meddlers to be gathered, before the sun is too high for labor on the exposed hillside.

Antonia carries out chairs and two scrubbed wooden tables and sets them in the street on either side of the café door; while the madonna, her mother, stirs the white charcoal ash in the *fogon* and sets an earthenware jug on it.

Away on the terraces a man sings at his work; a plaintive arabesque of sound floats down to the village, and Antonia smiles happily to herself as she washes the café floor.

The air quivers with the rising heat, and hums with the buzz of flies and beetles and the low zooming of bees in the trellised roses.

After the children have gone to school at half-past eight, there is quietness once more in the street, save for the whisper from the carpenter's shop, of a plane gliding over olive-wood; and the rattle of an occasional mule cart, bringing basket-covered jars of oil from Don Bernardo's press.

Midday. The quails sleep in their cages on the walls. The lean hunting dogs slink into the round patch of shade at the foot of a palm tree. The sun licks the pink and white houses, like a flame, and the sky is a lid of blue enamel stretching from peak to peak, closing in the valley with relentless noontide.

The men are back from the terraces, and crowd into the café. The children scuffle out of school, shouting and jostling in the street. The air is sickly with the smell of frying oil, and garlic, and fish.

In a few minutes the café is empty again, and outside every house, in the shade of vines, figures squat on low chairs, a bowl of vegetables and rice in one hand, a spoon in the other.

On the hillside, stretched out under an olive tree, Sebastian sleeps, his dinner of bread and black sausage eaten. In the village, too, heads nod, legs are stretched out on stone benches, talk ceases, and in the windowless *entradas* of the houses, old men snore, and women forget their sewing. It is the time of siesta. The church clock strikes two, but nobody hears. Only the cicadas scrape their dry wings together in the cactus hedges, and the over-ripe pomegranates fall on the dry earth. Somewhere a leaking bucket drops cool notes into the depths of a well.

SUDDENLY a shutter opens; a dog stretches in the gutter; Antonia smooths her hair and begins to clear the tables; the goldfinches tumble in the fig trees. At last a cool breeze comes from the mountains, and the shadows lengthen. The men go back to work, the women pick up their mending, and tongues chatter again.

It is twelve hours since Pepe set out for the town. Now he is back, his cart groaning under its load of cabbages and pumpkins, boxes of dried sardines and cod for the shop, sacks of flour and meal for the baker.

Now is the best part of the day. One by one the men come home and, after a quick supper of bread and sheeps' cheese, don black felt hats, and settle round the café tables again. The women take off their aprons and sit in the arched doorways; the girls cluster like bright flowers on the plaza in front of the church, exchanging shrill retorts with the young men lounging up and down the street.

Everywhere laughter and bright voices, and the banging of fists on tables; and in the café, the thrum of a guitar, and a voice singing.

Soon the sierra is a jagged edge of black on a star-pricked sapphire sky. One by one the men leave the café. "Adios, adios, adios, Antonia!"

"Adios, Juan——"

Shutters close. Doors are barred. Mosquitoes whine in the scented air, and the frogs croak in the cisterns. Mist creeps down the valley, twisting cool fingers round the olive trees.

The day is over, and once more sleep draws its curtain over the life of the village.

In the oak-woods a nightingale sings—

G. E.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Board, as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors, comprises:
J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor.
Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 Three months . $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 14 pages, 3c; 16 to 22 pages, 4½c; 24 to 32 pages, 6c; 32 pages, 7½c.
United States: 14 pages, 2c; 16 to 22 pages, 3c; 24 to 30 pages, 4c; 32 pages, 5c.

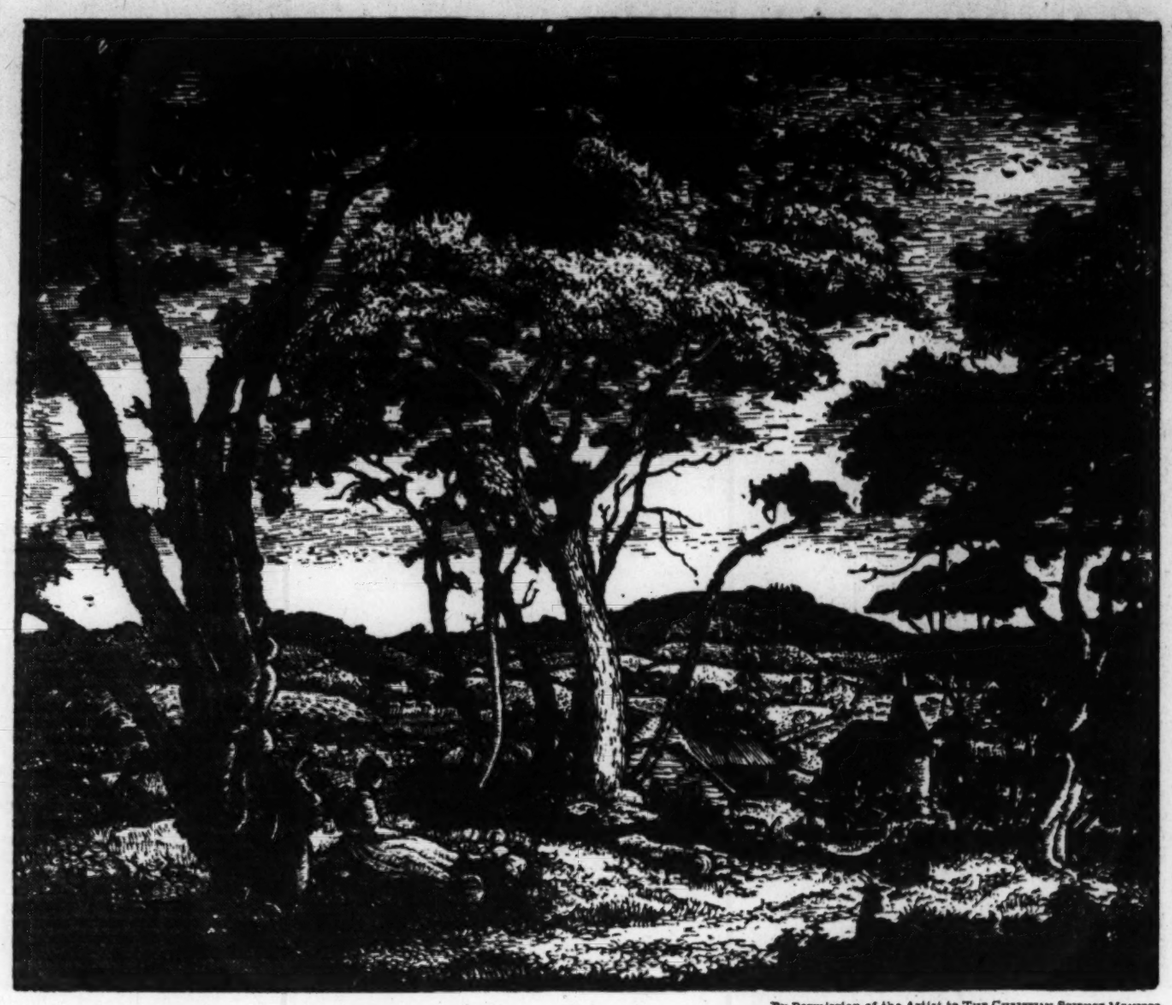
NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Chicago ..... 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami ..... 1229 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 405 National Fid. Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 624 Skinner Building
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Berlin ..... Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Florence ..... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisement, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE EDGE OF THE WOOD: *A Wood Engraving by Marjorie Croft*

IN HER wood engraving, "The Edge of the Wood," Mrs. Marjorie Croft illustrates with charming elaboration that part of the English countryside which inspired her work. It may be assumed that the county is Kent, since the artist is a native of Kent and oasthouses, such as the one which figures in this scene, are peculiar to Kent.

The composition is infused with a sense of contentment, and of that fertility of the fields which makes the gardens and orchards of Kent a byword. Mrs. Croft, appreciative of the gnarled forms of the trees and of the rhythmic curves of their branches, and the undulations of the landscape, expresses these with convincing effect. Indeed, she has produced wood engraving which has much in common with the beautiful, highly wrought engravings of the old masters of the Dutch school in particular.

Mrs. Croft did not study at any art school, but had private lessons from one of the masters of a well-known London school of art. She works chiefly in water color, wash and pencil, and sometimes paints in oils and tempera. She took up wood engraving only two years ago, and exhibited "The Edge of the Wood" in the exhibition of the Society of Wood Engravers, at the Redfern Gallery, in 1933. She has had pictures shown in the New English Art Club, the Royal Academy, the Royal Society of British Artists, the Society of Graphic Arts and elsewhere.

Asiatic Origins of Mayan Culture

AS SEEN from the preliminary survey of the theories which seek to trace the origins of the Maya people, nearly all the theorizers identify the Maya people with the Maya civilization. But the evidence we have adduced from the sites demonstrates that a large part of this civilization, all of its important cultural basis and many entirely decorative adjuncts, were imported from Asia and Oceania. Whatever the origin of the Maya people of the Old Empire, that origin is connected only remotely with the origin of the area's antique civilizers. . . .

Somewhere early in the Eighth Cycle or late in the Seventh, incursions of explorers, and finally definite prospectors and colonizers, began to enter the Central Mayan area, in search of the surface gold so thickly scattered in the Peten and Usamacintla area, in search of pearls and precious stones. These newcomers found many settled sites, and settled there themselves or reared fresh settlements and set up the marks of their characteristic civilization. They were full-blooded Asiatics, small in numbers; they bred and intermarried with the native population till, in a generation or so, they disappeared as a type. But they were remembered (or fresh comings supplied the models) and stand portrayed on the Copan and Quirigua statues as the racial aliens they were.

This, of course, is supposition. The monuments that have awakened our curiosity are as silent on this matter, in the way of interpreted inscription, as on most others which we would like them to treat conclusively. No one, however, can resist the conclusion that the prevailing types at Palenque and Copan were racially alien to each other. . . .

In other words, the founding of the Maya Old Empire was not the work of the ancestor of the present-day Maya, either of the old triangle or of Yucatan. It was an alien importation from the ferment of cultural activity which reared the palaces and temples of the Chams and Kinners in Cambodia.—From "The Conquest of the Maya," by J. LESLIE MITCHELL. (London: Jarrolds.)

Queen Elizabeth's Progresses

THE opportunities of showing herself to the people were numerous, for the Court was constantly on the move. Greenwich, Whitehall, Richmond, Hampton Court, Windsor: there was not a year but the Queen could often be seen, like some very human and approachable goddess with her train, going by river or road from one of these palaces to another, or visiting other royal houses or private homes in the near neighborhood of London. The city was afforded an annual autumn spectacle on the return of the Court to Whitehall, where Christmas was ordinarily kept. . . .

Londoners, naturally, had the lion's share of Elizabeth's favours. She kept them bewitched, for it was a secret of power to hold this key to the kingdom. But for those who could not come to City or Court, there were the annual royal progresses. These were the Queen's summer holidays, when, combining business with pleasure, she took the Court on a month's or two months' perambulation through the country, staying at some royal manor or claiming the ready hospitality of the gentry or towns. She loved them, as she had reason to do, for they satisfied her healthy desire for activity and change of air and surroundings, and offered supreme opportunities to her genius in winning the hearts of the people; and if they allowed little or no respite from the business of being Queen, that was no disadvantage, for her work was the very breath of life, and she never seemed to lose her gusto for it.—J. E. NEALE, in "Queen Elizabeth." (London: Cape, New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Forecast

RUSTLING birch leaves, whisper, whisper,
Autumn nights are growing crisper.
Asters talk about the weather—
Presaged by a white swan feather
Fallen from a migrant wing—
Such a frosty gossiping!
While chrysanthemums forecast,
Indian summer cannot last.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Befrielse

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

NÄR Paulus skriver om sin orubbliga strävan att vinna seger över det onda, frågar han: "Vem skall frälsa mig från denna dödens kropp?" Kristi Jesu förut uttalade ord besvara denna fråga: "I skolen då förstå sanningen, och sanningen skall göra eder fria". I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], av Mary Baker Eddy, i en allegorisk skildring av helande i Kristen Vetenskap, finner denna övertygande försäkran sin motsvarighet i dessa uttryckliga ord (sid. 433, 434): "Men se, Kristus, Sanningen, Livets ande och Dödlig Människas vän, förmår öppna dessa fängelseportar på vid gavel och försätta den fångne i frihet". Människan, såsom Gud känner henne, behöver varken hjälp eller befrielse, ty hon äger allt gott, såsom återspeglingen av och uttrycket för oändligt Sinne, Gud. Men den så kallade dödliga människan, som är underkastad materiella lagar och föreställningar, behöver förvisso befrielse från felaktiga, dödliga begrepp, och Sanningen allena är den ständigt närvarande och allsmäktige befriaren från villfarelse av varje namn och slag. Det som verkligen är befriar från tron på det som icke är, och att lära sig skilja mellan det som är och det som icke är fordrar ständig strävan.

Mästaren, som vi söka följa, blev icke bedragen av det ondas skenbilder. För honom var det goda verkligt och det onda overkligt, och för honom fanns intet "mitt emellan". Hans ögonblickliga erkännande av Gud och Hans manifestation kom ovillkorligen varje felaktig framställning att försvinna. Detta klarlägges i Företalet till *Science and Health* (sid. xi): "Det fysiska helandet i Kristen Vetenskap är nu liksom på Jesu tid resultatet av den gudomliga Principens verksamhet, inför vilken synd och sjukdom förlora sin verklighet i mänskligt medvetande och försvinna lika naturligt och lika nödvändigt, som mörker viker för ljus och synd för bättring". Det fordras därför icke av oss, att vi skola tillintetgöra något som är verkligt, utan att vi skola se det ondas fullständiga intighet; ty varje illusion upphör, när den inses vara en illusion. Det definitiva fastställandet av ett faktum förjagar lögnen naturligt och oundvikligt. När vi beslutsamt se till Ande, måste vi se bort från materie; och när vi bliva klart medvetna om Andens allhet och verksamhet, förlora vi ur sikte varje falskt anspråk på verksamhet. Att oavlåtligt se till Sinne, Gud, såsom Allt utesluter betraktandet av materien såsom verklig.

"Utväljen åt eder i dag vem I viljen tjäna", manade Josua, och hans råd gäller ännu och kräver snar lydnad. Om vi välja att lyda det goda, komma vi under andliga lagar, som verka för rättfärdighet; om vi däremot välja att följa det som är motsatt det goda, komma vi under materiens uppdiktade lagar, som föra med sig undergång och nederlag. Jesus har tydligt utstakat vägen. Ingen som lyssnar med förstånd och som önskar det rätta kan misstaga sig på hans råd och ledning. Också Paulus, som vittnade om sanningen såsom den framställdes av Mästaren, påpekade kraftigt behovet av att erkänna "*en* Gud, som är allas Fader". Grundaren av Christian Science-rörelsen skriver i sitt *Message to The Mother Church for 1901* [Budskap till Moderkyrkan år 1901, sid. 34]: "Följen eder Ledare endast så långt som hon följer Kristus". Det finnes helt visst ingen annan väg till fullständig befrielse från materialistiska föreställningar än att lyfta tanken över dem till det eviga Sinnet, där de icke hava någon plats. Medgivandet att all makt tillhör Gud befriar från föreställningen, att det finnes någon makt i materie, i en materiell värld, i tillsynesvarande brist, begränsning, fruktan eller sjukdom.

Till och med under sjukdom försvinner känslan av lidande, när vi bliva klart medvetna om Guds närvaro och allenavälde och förlita oss på människans enhet med Honom. Likaså, i samma mån som Sanningen får fäste i det mänskliga medvetandet, försvinner illusionen om svåra förhållanden från tanke och erfarenhet. Detta har så ofta blivit bevisat av många ärliga sökare efter Sanningen, att det ej längre kan finnas något rum för tvivel. Eftersom Gud är Allt, är Han det enda Livet, och det finnes icke liv eller verklighet utanför Honom. Att förbliva i denna eviga sanning är att finna sitt verkliga jag, det sanna och fullkomliga uttrycket för Gud. Detta verkliga, andliga jag behöver intet helande, ty människan, Guds avbild och likhet, är medveten om att hon äger allt gott såsom varande en del av det sammanhängande hela, vari det ständiga uttrycket av gudomlig verklighet är allt som finnes. Sanningen är alltid det som är; och nu är tiden att urskilja och praktiskt tillämpa den sanning, som befriar människosläktet från materiell träldom och stadfäster andlig frihet. Ett sådant höjande av tanken till att se och erkänna härligheten av Guds verkliga och bestående skapelse kommer ofelbart att befria oss från alla föreställningar om ofullkomlighet och frigöra den längtan efter det högsta goda, som oundvikligen medför en förståelse av människans enhet med Gud och därför en slutlig och välsignad befrielse från allt som tyckes vara motsatt Honom. Sålunda bliva vi berättigade och med glädje redo att ingå i "den frihet, som tillhör Guds barns härlighet".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Hall Farm Within

IT IS a very fine old place, of red brick, softened by a pale powdery lichen, which has dispersed itself with happy irregularity, so as to bring the red brick into terms of friendly companionship with the limestone ornaments surrounding the three gables, the windows, and the door-place. But the windows are patched with wooden panes, and the door, I think, is like the gate—it is never opened: how it would groan and grate against the stone floor if it were! For it is a solid, heavy, handsome door, and must once have been in the habit of shutting with a sonorous bang behind a liveried lackey, who had just seen his master and mistress off the grounds in a carriage and pair.

But at present one might fancy the house in, the early stage of a chancery suit, and that the fruit from the grand double row of walnut-trees on the right hand of the enclosure would fall and rot among the grass, if it were not that we heard the booming bark of dogs echoing from great buildings at the back. And now the half-weaned calves that have been sheltering themselves in a gorse-built hovel against the left-hand wall, come out and set up a silly answer to that terrible bark, doubtless supposing that it has reference to buckets of milk.

Yes, the house must be inhabited, and we will see by whom; for imagination is a licensed trespasser; it has no fear of dogs, but may climb over walls and peep in at windows with impunity. Put your face to one of the glass panes in the right-hand window; what do you see? A large open fireplace with rusty dogs in it and a bare boarded-floor; at the far end fleeces of wool stacked up; in the middle of the floor some empty corn-bags. That is the furniture of the dining-room. And what through the left-hand window? Several clothes-horses, a pillion, a spinning-wheel, and an old box wide open, and stuffed full of colored rags. At the edge of this box there lies a great wooden dol', which, so far as mutilation is concerned, bears a strong resemblance to the finest Greek sculpture, and especially in the total loss of its nose. Near it there is a little chair, and the butt-end of a boy's leather long-lashed whip.—From "Adam Bede," by GEORGE ELIOT.

Willows Are Different

WILLOWS are different:
They do not arch
In green tunnels
Over the road;
Rather, they strain away;
Bending in benison
Above the field,
Intent on cradling
In their arms
The wild young greens
Clamoring at their hems.

MARION BROWNELL.

Deliverance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN WRITING of his determined effort to win the victory over evil, Paul asks, "Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" Christ Jesus' words, previously spoken, answer this query, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, in an allegorical illustration of healing in Christian Science, this convincing affirmation is corroborated in these positive words (pp. 433, 434): "Ah! but Christ, Truth, the spirit of Life and the friend of Mortal Man, can open wide those prison doors and set the captive free." Man, as God knows him, needs neither help nor deliverance, for he possesses all good as the reflection and expression of infinite Mind, God. So-called mortal man, however, subject to material laws and beliefs, surely does need deliverance from false mortal concepts, and Truth alone is the ever present and almighty deliverer from error of every name and nature. That which actually is, delivers from belief in that which is not; and to learn to distinguish between what is and what is not requires constant effort.

The Master, whom we strive to follow, was not deceived by appearances of evil. To him good was real and evil unreal, and to him there was no middle ground. His instant recognition of God and His manifestation caused any erroneous representation necessarily to disappear. This is made plain in the Preface to Science and Health (p. xi): "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation." One is not required to destroy something that is real, therefore, but to see the utter nothingness of evil; for any illusion is ended when it is seen as illusion. The definite establishment of a fact dispels a lie naturally and inevitably. Looking resolutely to Spirit, one is compelled to look away from matter; and becoming clearly conscious of the allness of Spirit and its activity, one loses sight of any spurious claim to activity. Consistent looking to Mind, God, as All precludes looking to matter as real.

"Choose you this day whom ye will serve," commanded Joshua; and his counsel still holds good and requires quick obedience. If we choose to obey good, we come under spiritual laws that make for righteousness; if, on the contrary, we choose to follow after that which is opposed to good, we come under the trumped-up laws of matter, which bring destruction and defeat. Plainly has Jesus pointed the way. None who listen intelligently, and who desire the right, can mistake his counsel and direction. Paul also, bearing witness to the truth as presented by the Master, forcibly indicated the need for a recognition of "one God and Father of all." The Founder of the Christian Science movement writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 34), "Follow your Leader only so far as she follows Christ." There is certainly no other way of complete deliverance from materialistic beliefs than to lift one's thought above them to the eternal Mind where they have no place. The admission that all power belongs to God delivers from the belief that there is any power in matter, in a material world, in seeming lack, limitation, fear, or disease.

Even in the midst of sickness, when one becomes clearly conscious of the presence and supremacy of God, and confident of man's oneness with Him, the sense of disease vanishes. Thus, as Truth establishes itself in human consciousness the illusion of evil conditions proportionately fades from thought and experience. This has been proved so often by many earnest seekers for Truth, that there can no longer be any room for doubt. Since God is All, He is the only Life, and there is no life or reality apart from Him. To abide in this eternal truth is to find our real selfhood, the true and perfect expression of God. This real spiritual selfhood needs no healing; for man, God's image and likeness, is aware that he possesses all things good as part of the continuous whole, wherein the constant expression of divine reality is all there is. Truth is always that which is; and now is the time to discern and practice the truth that delivers mankind from material bondage and establishes spiritual freedom. Such a lifting up of thought to behold and admit the glories of God's actual and permanent creation will unfailingly free one from all beliefs in imperfection, and set free those desires for the highest good, which inevitably bring a realization of man's unity with God, and hence a final and blessed deliverance from everything that seems contrary to Him. Thus one becomes qualified and joyously ready to enter into "the glorious liberty of the children of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Still September

THIS is the month when earth withdraws,
The hills stone-blue, all pollen-dusted,
The tender landscapes vague as gauze,
The green worn down to gold and rusted.

The bells sound dreamier in this haze,
Calls lonelier, and footfalls fainter—
Mute stands the poet in a daze,
Wistful, for once, to be a painter.

—WINIFRED WELLES; in "Blossoming Antlers." (New York: Viking.)

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth..... $3.50
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper..... 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols..... 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..... $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..... $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Listed Stock Quotations

Downward Trend in Stock Prices Halted in Quiet Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Temporary Check To Downtrend In Market Trading

Little Price Improvement Shown in Some of the Specialties

By Forrest Price

It was what professional operators call a technical rally.

Which means that stocks halted temporarily in their long-continued downward course.

Trading was light as the moderate advances took place. Only 350,000 shares changed hands during the session.

Some shares were unable to hold their gains, but there was no heavy profit-taking.

Declaration of a stock dividend by Continental Can boosted the price of that stock 3 points. It lost part of the gain later. American Can was up more than a point.

United Fruit made a conspicuous advancement of 3 points. Union Pacific got up 2½. Hazel Atlas rose 2. U. S. Smelting gained more than a point at one time, while American Smelting lost more than a point.

Du Pont ascended nearly 2 before receding. Gains of a point or more were recorded by Delaware & Hudson, Commercial Investment Trust, Lehigh Valley Coal preferred, Armour prior preferred and Timken.

Sizable losses were sustained by McCrory Stores preferred, National Lead B and Atlas Powder.

Taken as a group bonds were seeking a lower price level. U. S. Governments sold at sharp concessions. Trading in them was comparatively light. Corporate issues were somewhat mixed.

The rather bullish Canadian crop report stiffened grain prices in Chicago in the early part of the session but trading later became rather perfunctory. There was not much doing in cotton and other commodities.

A little word of encouragement from Administration sources would do wonders for business. The fact that President Roosevelt has held conferences at Hyde Park with the chief executives of various important corporations has stirred a faint hope that something favorable may soon be forthcoming in the news.

Slight improvement is reported by Iron Age in steel bookings. The operating rate of steel mills is now estimated at 19½ per cent, a gain of ½ per cent over last week. While there is nothing in this small increase in operations on which to base much hope for the immediate future, new governmental expenditures for construction may be depended upon to give the steel business a needed fillip later on.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Further pressure on United States Government securities gave today's financial markets a rather spotty appearance.

While federal loans apparently were without any substantial support, and corporation bonds sagged sympathetically, stocks maintained a fairly steady tone.

Trading in the equities department, however, was extremely dull throughout most of the session. There were a few issues that exhibited quiet strength, but most of the leaders did virtually nothing.

Some Modest Advances

Shares of Continental Can got up 2 points, and United States Smelting, Howe Sound, American Smelting, American Can, du Pont, Eastman Kodak and Evans Products recovered about a point each.

United States Steel, American Telephone, Bethlehem Steel, Consolidated Gas, Montgomery Ward, Chrysler, General Motors, Standard Oil of California, Sears Roebuck, National Distillers, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and Union Pacific were either slightly up or down.

News that might have influenced stocks was mixed. The labor outlook was still cloudy, but hopes were still held out in the financial district that the textile controversy would be settled before other industries were affected too severely.

Continental Can came to life with the announcement that the directors had voted a 50-per cent stock dividend with a proposal to increase the authorized issue from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 shares. If stockholders approve the increase, it was stated, the board expected to put the stock on a 60-cent dividend basis. The company paid 75 cents a share on the present stock in the two previous quarters. An extra dividend of $1.50 by the Air Reduction Company also helped to counteract some of the existing market pessimism.

Government Bonds Off

The bond market continued to reflect today a highly cautious quality and quantity of investment and trading support.

U. S. Governments encountered further pressure in the early trading, and some new low levels were reached. Corporate bonds appeared to take their cue from the action of the federals and most of the leaders lost ground, although not heavily.

Under dealings which were not exceptionally large, the Treasury loans sagged from 8-32ds to 14-32s of a point, and the Farm Mortgage and Home Owners Loan issues from 19-32ds to 30-32ds. New low levels were set for the Farm Mortgage 3¼s at 98.17, the 3s at 94.28 and the Home Owners Loan 3s at 94.28.

Treasury 3s, 1951-55, dipped 14-32ds to 98.18, while the 3½s and 4s showed smaller losses at 99.19 and 105.18 respectively. Treasury 3s, 1946-48 3¼s, 1944-46 and called Liberty Fourth 4¼s made new lows for the year.

Business was quiet in the corporate division, and some of the prime issues which were poorly taken yesterday were a bit firmer. The main trend, however, was downward with numerous losses of fractions to a point in rail utility and industrial categories.

Foreign issues showed minor price changes in light trading.

Tubular Goods Demand Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—In its weekly review of the steel trade, American Metal Market says demand for tubular goods has been increasing consistently since early July and is of fair proportions compared with demand for other steel lines.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.12	Last Sept.11
11⅞	6	..	Adams Exuress	700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	23¾
11⅞	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
106¼	91⅜	3	Air Reduction	300	99	9	99	97
23⅞	16¾	.60f	Alsaka-Juneau	1300	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¾
5¼	1⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16⅛	5⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
14⅜	5⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	500	126	126	126	126
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	600	12	12	12	11½
20⅛	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	12¾	12	12⅜	..
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	400	44⅞	44½	44⅞	44¼
41¾	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	38	38	38	..
25¼	12⅜	..	Am Bank Note	300	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
38	19⅞	.80	Am Brake S&F	300	22¾	22¾	22¾	22
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1400	96⅝	95¾	96¼	95¼
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	15¾	15½	15½	15½
56½	34	..	Am Car & F pf	200	34½	34	34	..
62	48¼	3	Am Chicle	200	57½	57½	57½	..
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	24¾	24¼	24¼	24⅜
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	13	12¾	13	..
17½	6¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8	8	8	..
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	12	12	12	..
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
10	3½	..	Am Ice	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
11	4¾	..	Am International	600	6½	6¼	6⅜	6
1½	⅝	..	Am La France	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
74⅜	42	..	Am Loco pf	300	37⅝	35½	35½	..
10⅛	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	900	7¼	7	7⅛	7
27⅝	15	..	Am Meter	200	16	16	16	..
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	800	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	11	11	11	11
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	1800	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	16¾	16½	16¾	16¼
7⅜	2¼	..	Am Seating	70	3	3	3	..
51⅛	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4200	35	33¾	34⅝	33⅞
98½	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	95	95	95	96½
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	11⅝
81	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	100	70	69¼	69¼	67
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	42	42	42	42
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	62	62	62	63
125⅛	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1500	113¾	112⅝	113	113
13	3	.h	Am Type Fndrs	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
27⅝	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	300	15½	15¼	15⅛	15
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	300	8⅛	8	8	8
83⅜	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	900	38⅛	37½	38⅛	38
4¼	1	.h	Am Writ Pap	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3300	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
13⅛	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	11½	11½	11½	..
24¾	13⅝	60	Anchor Cap	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	98	98	98	..
36	26¼	1f	Archer Daniels	100	33½	33½	33½	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill A	5500	6¼	6	6⅛	6
64⅜	46¼	..	Armour Ill pr pf	1100	62½	61¼	61⅜	61½
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
73¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	2500	49⅝	48	48⅝	48½
90	70½	5	Atchison pf	100	74¾	74⅜	74⅜	74½
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	700	27	26¾	26¾	..
35¼	21½	..	Atl Refining	900	23½	22½	23½	23½
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	300	43½	42	42½	43
103½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	103	102	102	..
57⅝	16½	..	Auburn Auto	700	23	22⅜	23	22⅜
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	900	4⅛	4	4	4⅛

—B—

16½	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	1300	7¾	7⅜	7½	7¼
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	29¾	29½	29⅞	..
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1000	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
111	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	2½	2½	2½	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	600	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	700	17½	16⅞	17¼	17¼
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
19½	13⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
49½	25¼	13-g	Bethlehem Steel	1000	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞	27¾
82	55	..	Beth Steel pf	400	60	60	60	60½
40	19½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	50	22	22	22	21½
10¼	7⅜	..	Bioeing Airpine wi	300	8½	7¾	7¾	8½
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	49	48⅝	48⅝	48¼
86	76	4f	Bon Ami A	60	83½	82½	82½	84
28¼	19⅞	1.60f	Borden	1300	25	24¼	24¼	24½
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	100	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	19½
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	900	16	15⅝	15⅞	16¼
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	600	43¼	43	43⅛	42¾
75	50	2	Brunswig E pf	100	50	50	50	..
9¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	000	4	4	4	4
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	21	21	21	22
7¾	2½	..	Budd Wheel	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	1600	11⅜	11⅛	11½	11⅜
4⅞	1½	..	Butterick	100	2	2	2	..
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	200	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	..

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2400	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	38¼
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	200	14⅞	14¾	14¾	15
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3100	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1100	40½	39½	40	40
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	1800	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¼
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1800	20	19½	20	18½
4⅜	1⅛	.h	Celotex Co	100	2	2	2	..
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	2800	37⅞	37½	37¾	37½
72	21¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	43¾	43⅜	43⅝	43¾
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2500	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	42¼
11⅞	2	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	1400	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
8	2	.h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3	3	3	2⅞
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot C	100	26½	26½	26½	26¼
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	8800	31½	30¾	31¼	27½
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	19	19	19	19
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	800	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
18⅛	9¾	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	100	14	13⅝	14	14
8¾	3⅜	.h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	3600	8½	8¼	8½	8⅜
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	62
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	20	56	55	55	..
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	300	64	64	64	63¼
35½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	800	25¾	25½	25½	25½
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	200	49	48¾	49	48⅞
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1400	55	54⅛	54½	54
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2600	19¼	18¾	18¾	19¼
33¾	23½	1	Comwlth & So	2800	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
52⅝	21½	6	Comwlth S 6pf	800	35	33	33	35
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	700	27	26½	27	26¼
17½	10⅜	1½g	ConsolFilm I pf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
47⅜	25⅝	2	Consol Gas	1800	26	25⅝	25⅞	26
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	2600	8¾	8	8⅜	8
2½	1	..	Consol Textile	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	6⅛	..	Container A	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
5⅜	2⅛	..	Container B	100	3	3	3	3
14⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	6	6	6	6
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1900	82¼	80	81	79¼
33½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	600	⅞	¾	¾	¾
22⅜	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	2900	17⅞	16⅝	17¾	17
51	42¾	3	Corn Exchange	10	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1100	58¾	57⅞	58⅛	58
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
35	28	2	Cream of White	100	32	32	32	32
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	200	22	22	22	..
6⅜	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerback	800	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	100	18	18	18	..
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	600	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	7¾
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	47½	47¼	47¼	..
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	14	14	14	13½

—D—

39⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	500	16	15¾	15¾	15
15½	10¼	4	Deere & Co pf	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	600	38½	38	38¼	37½
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1400	17	16½	16⅝	16⅛
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	300	6	5½	6	5½
18¼	10	..	Det & Mcak pf	10	12	12	12	..
55⅛	10	1¼f	Devoe & Ray A	100	42	42	42	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	200	21½	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	300	30	30	30	..
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	1900	43¾	43	43	42¾
23	15	1.20f	Dominion Stores	300	17	17	17	17
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	400	16⅛	16	16	16
19	8½	..	Dresser A	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	5900	87¼	85	86	85½
135	115	6	duPont deb	400	124½	124	124½	..
106	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	106	106	106	105½
30	17½	2g	Durham Hos2pf	10	21	21	21	..

—E—

12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5	5	5	5
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	900	96½	86	96½	95½
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2400	23	22½	22½	22⅞
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	100	97½	97½	97½	97
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	7	7	7	6⅞
9⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	8½	8½	8½	8
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9
24⅞	10⅛	..	Erie RR	1200	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	10⅝
10⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off Big	300	6	5	5	5½
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1800	16⅜	15⅜	16¼	15¼
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	4000	4¼	4	4	..

—F—

12½	4	..	Fairbanks pf	80	5	4½	4½	4¾
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	300	5	5	5	5⅛
98	70	..	Fed Mot Tr	100	77	77	77	..
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	26½	26½	26½	26¼
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	200	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
69¼	54⅛	2½	First Nat Stores	200	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61¼
21	10½	..	Food Mach	400	15½	15¼	15½	16
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	11	10⅞	11	..
17½	6¼	..	Foundation	600	8	7⅝	7¾	8
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	400	11	10⅝	11	10¾
50⅜	26⅛	2	Freeport Texas	200	28	28	28	..

—G—

20	10½	..	Gamewell	20	11½	11½	11½	11
11½	5⅜	..	GenAm Inv	300	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	400	32	30¾	32	31½
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	500	15½	15¼	15¾	15¼
12⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	200	8	8	8	..
10½	5⅜	..	Gen Bronze	300	6½	6	6	6
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	6500	18	17⅝	18	18
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1800	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	300	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	½	½	½	½
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	200	55	55	55	55
42	24⅜	1	Gen Motors	10000	28¾	2 8	28¼	28¼
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	101¼	101	101	100⅝
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	10½	10½	10½	..
25½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	160	18	18	18	..
19½	10⅛	..	Gen Refractories	300	13	13	13	..
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	100	12	12	12	12½
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	800	11⅜	11½	11¼	11⅜
6⅜	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
28⅜	15⅜	1f	Glidden	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	22½
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	10	103½	103½	103½	103½
9½	3¾	..	Gobel(Adolf)	500	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	300	18	17½	17½	17¾
18	8	..	Goodrich	1000	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	2500	20⅞	20¼	20½	20½
86¼	64	4	Goodyear 1pf	300	69	68	69	69
11¾	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hose	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	300	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	1800	14¾	14	14⅜	14
15½	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	050	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1000	29¼	29	1⅝19⅛	19
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	70	113½	112¾	113½	..

—H—

26¼	20½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1000	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	800	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
101¾	86	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	98½	98½	98½	99
100	87	6	Harbison W pf	100	94	93	93	..
96⅞	74	5	Hazel Atlas	400	76	75	76	74
68	48½	3	Hershey Choc	200	63	63	63	..
54	43	3.50	Household Fin pf	400	47¾	47½	47¾	..

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.12	Last Sept.11
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	300	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14⅝
24	11	..	Houston Oil new	300	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	6000	50¼	49⅝	50	49¼
24½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	2000	8¼	8	8	7¾
7¼	1⅜	..	Hupp Motors	100	2½	2½	2½	2½

—I—

38½	13⅜	..	Ill Central	1000	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
66	48¾	4	Ill Central LL	100	54	54	54	..
4¼	2¼	.10	Insuranshare Md	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
15½	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	3500	15⅜	14¾	15	15¼
5⅞	2¼	..	Intercon Rub	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	400	3½	3	3	3
12¼	4½	.30	Int Carriers	100	5½	5½	5½	..
37¾	18¾	..	Int Cement	200	19	19	19	19
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	300	25½	25⅛	25⅝	24⅞
9¼	3¾	..	Int Hydroelec	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
6	2¼	..	Int Mere Marine	400	3⅜	3	3⅜	..
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	6000	24⅞	24½	24¾	24¼
25	10	..	Int Paper 7%	30	12	12	12	..
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	400	10¼	10	10⅛	10
25	9¼	..	Int Print Ink	200	18½	18	18	18½
90	66	6	Int Pr Ink pf	100	85	85	85	85
50⅜	38⅝	2	Int Shoe	200	39	39	39	39
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	3300	9	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
30⅝	24⅜	2	Island Crk Coal	300	28	28	28	..

—J—

66⅜	39	..	Johns Manville	2200	43½	42¾	43⅛	43⅜

—K—

19¾	6⅜	..	Kan C South	300	7¾	7	7	7
4½	1¼	.50	Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
21¼	11⅜	.50	Kelvinator Corp	900	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
23½	16	.30b	Kennecott Cop	4300	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18¼
22⅜	13⅜	.80	Kresge	500	17⅜	17	17⅜	17
55	19	..

Commerce and Finance

Auto Sales of Leading Companies Show Definite Uptrend

Business and Industry

Definite Uptrend Shown in August Automobile Sales

Seasonal Trend Reversed by Leading Concerns—Gains Over 1933 Big

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12—August automobile sales by a number of leading companies not only exceeded by wide margins the sales in August, 1933, but showed a definite upward turn during the last 10 days of the month.

This upswing is unusual in the automotive industry which generally experiences steadily declining sales at this time of year.

Dodge deliveries for the week ending Sept. 1 amounted to 9034 units, the highest retail sales figure attained in eight years, and the previous week's deliveries were exceeded by 3498 units. Deliveries of commercial cars and trucks reached the highest weekly volume in the company's history and surpassed the previous week by showing a gain of 9.8 per cent. Sales gains were attributed to the alleviation of the drought, better financial position of farmers in many sections, and an increase in automobile touring due to cooler weather.

Chevrolet production in August was reported at 74,457 units, the largest August production in five years. This includes domestic, export, and Canadian production. Retail sales took a decided upturn in the last 10 days of the month.

Ford Motor Company sales showed a 40 per cent increase in August over August, 1933. A total of 88,800 units was sold. Sales of trucks and commercial vehicles were greater in August of this year than for any August since 1929. A definite upward trend in sales during the latter part of the month was also reported by this company.

Plymouth sales for this week ending Sept. 1 showed a gain of 22.9 per cent over the previous week, and August sales totalled 36,184 units, an increase of 13.8 per cent over August of last year.

Oldsmobile retail sales last month exceeded those for the same month in 1929, the biggest previous year in the company's history. Figures showed a gain of 137 per cent over August, 1933.

Shipments of Hupmobiles continue to show increases over 1933, August shipments being 40 per cent over the same month of last year.

De Soto Motor Corporation also reported gains at a time when sales usually decline. A sales gain of 7.1 per cent was recorded for the week ending Sept. 1 over previous week.

Bank Agents Seek Uniform Plan On Loan Examinations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Reclassification of loans which may mean the liberation of credit, and adoption of a uniform system of banking examinations so as to distinguish between acceptable long-term credit and doubtful loans, now appears assured, following a conference called by Secretary Morgenthau of field agents of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and national banks. The only commercial banks in the country that would not be affected are the 1160 state banks which elected not to join the insurance fund.

The plan discussed by the agents is regarded in some quarters as a move in the direction of centralized control of all banking in the country. Already about 90 per cent of the banks, through their membership in the FDIC, are practically under government regulation. It is through such uniformity of procedure under federal auspices that Secretary Morgenthau expects a wider extension of banking credit.

For more than a year, banking examiners have taken an extremely cautious attitude in appraising assets, and have often marked long-term loans as slow and doubtful. While the conference developed the thought that more and easier credit was desirable, emphasis was placed on the need for careful examination and the prevention of unsound practices.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt is disturbed by the severity of federal bank examiners and wants them to follow the rule of reason in passing on loans which he believes are now too restricted.

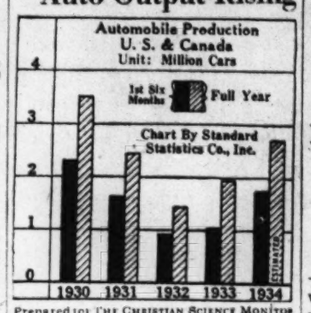
He is watching with interest the conference of Secretary Morgenthau this week with federal financing heads to work out a more uniform and workable system for passing on bank loans.

The Administration has been disturbed for some time about the negligible extent of bank loans and Mr. Roosevelt recited today incidents of severity by bank examiners which he feels were beyond the rule of reason which he wants applied.

FIELD & COWLES INSURANCE
40 Broad Street
Boston, Mass.
May we discuss your Insurance Problems with you?
Call Hubbard 7880

QUARTERLY Income SHARES
ASK YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE
for a prospectus with full information, or write to Administrative and Research Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

U. S. and Canadian Auto Output Rising



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AUTOMOBILE production in the United States and Canada is now estimated at around 2,750,000 units for the entire year.

General Motors Is To Alter Executives' Profit-Sharing Plan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation, announced yesterday that a meeting of stockholders is to be called on Sept. 27 to "deal with certain proposed changes in respect to the relationship of General Motors Corporation with General Motors Management Corporation."

Mr. Sloan's statement says in part:

"No change is contemplated in the amount of participation of General Motors Management Corporation in the earnings of General Motors Corporation nor in the price of the General Motors stock which was purchased by General Motors Management Corporation from General Motors at the time of the former's organization in 1930.

"The proposals are in relation to changes in the corporate set up of General Motors Management Corporation and contemplate alteration in the date of retirement of certain bonds issued by General Motors Management Corporation for the purchase price in part of General Motors stock, as well as the adjustment of interest rate on such bonds.

"In addition, an adjustment is contemplated with respect to the security underlying the bonded indebtedness—the objective of this change being to insure to the managers' group, their pro rata participation in the earnings of the contract between General Motors and General Motors Management Corporation.

"These changes are necessitated by the radical alteration of circumstances which have come about since the plan was approved by the stockholders in 1930, which has resulted in the plan becoming inoperative. The proposals have the approval of the board of directers of both General Motors Corporation and the General Motors Management Corporation."

Moderate Expansion In Steel Bookings

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—The second week of September, said Iron Age today in its weekly review, has brought out further moderate expansion of iron and steel bookings, "but nothing resembling a definite upward trend in buying is yet apparent."

Steel ingot production has risen to a national average of 19½ per cent, which compares with 19 per cent in the two preceding weeks.

"While there is growing evidence of depletion of consumer stocks," said the survey, "replenishment buying is still characterized by extreme caution, both because of business uncertainty and the protection which the code affords against price advances.

"Demand from the largest sources of steel business—the railroads, the automobile industry and construction—is now limited mainly to the last of the three, which is still sustained by federal expenditures.

"Production of railroad steel is steadily approaching the vanishing point, but further federal aid for maintenance of way and equipment expenditures is said to be in sight."

The Iron Age scrap composite, influenced by a 25-cent per ton recession at Chicago, has dropped from $9.75 to $9.67 per ton, a new low for the year.

Strike Creating Premium Market On Cotton Goods

Buyers Become Anxious as More Mills Close—All Prices Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 12—The primary cotton cloth market was considerably disturbed last week on account of the strike developments. Early in the week selling agents made light of the strike, and offered business as usual. But as the mill closings increased from day to day, considerable apprehension developed as to the ability of the mills to deliver the goods offered.

This soon translated itself into premiums for prompt delivery of from ½c on coarse yarn goods to ¼c or more on fine combed yarn goods. Buyers became anxious and began to comb the market for their needed goods. Scarcities developed in nearly all lines of goods, both in the gray and finished fabrics.

The strike developed a great deal more strength than merchants and manufacturers had anticipated. Nevertheless they are quite as determined as the labor officials not to yield to the demands made by the latter.

Want Prompt Delivery

Nearly all of the business transacted in the coarse goods division was for prompt delivery, and many buyers had difficulty in finding goods to cover their needs. Very few dealers were willing to offer goods for future delivery, and what few sales of that kind were made contained clauses relieving the mills from responsibility for delays due to strikes.

Even spot sales contained that clause, as some mills found themselves unable to ship out goods on hand. Sheetings also developed strength and sold at higher prices than last week. This was not entirely due to the strike, since some constructions were scarce before the strike took effect.

In the fine goods division, there was distinctly more activity than has been evident for several weeks past. Buyers took quick delivery goods of a wide variety and paid ½c to ¼c advances. Particular attention was given to combed lawns, which led in sales volume.

Fancy Goods Hit

The fancy goods division felt the strike much more keenly, since they had not anticipated being dragged into the trouble. Many who had taken orders for sample lots of certain special goods found themselves unable to make deliveries.

Fancy shirting goods developed a marked scarcity as buyers sought yardage to piece out their seasonal fall needs. Many shirt manufacturers had failed to provide for their fall needs and now have difficulty to obtain goods.

Wide goods for mechanical uses also soon felt the effects of the strike. Premiums were paid for prompt delivery on nearly all sales and by the week-end these produced a wide difference between spot and future delivery prices.

Says 50,000,000 Banking Accounts Are Now Insured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 12—A major accomplishment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has been the insurance of 50,000,000 accounts in 14,000 banks, according to a letter from Leo Crowley, head of the corporation, received by President Roosevelt yesterday, first anniversary of its establishment.

The insured banks, says the letter, have deposits of about $35,000,000,000, an increase of $4,500,000,000 in the year. The maximum insurance for any depositor is $5000, with mutual savings banks having the option of carrying insurance to a maximum of either $2500 or $5000.

Mr. Crowley emphasized the fact that the insurance plan fully protects more than 97 out of every 100 insured depositors. Thus far insured banks have received $864,000,000 of capital funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Four Line 'Ad' 50 Years Ago Results In World's Largest Mail-Order House

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—The story of how a four-line classified advertisement in a local paper nearly 50 years ago led to the establishment of the big mail-order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co., was told by the firm in connection with its forty-eighth anniversary, now being observed throughout the country. An original investment of 55 cents brought together the late Richard W. Sears, and Mr. A. C. Roebuck, who together founded the business, said to be the largest of its kind.

As to the newspaper advertisement, the story goes that Mr. Sears, who was then a railway station agent in the little town of North Redwood, Minn., started a sideline by selling watches by mail. His business growing, he came, in 1887, to Chicago, where he decided to employ a watchmaker to aid him. He inserted the following advertisement in the Chicago Daily News:

"Wanted—Watchmaker with references, who can furnish tools; state age, experience and salary required. Address, 7-9, Daily News."

The advertisement was read by Mr. Roebuck, then manager of a small jewelry store in Hammond, Ind. Through this advertisement he joined forces with Mr. Sears, and in 1891 they formed the partnership on which the mail-order house was founded.

The two men did not stay together for a very long time, however, although the business still bears their names. Mr. Roebuck sold out his interest to Mr. Sears in 1895 but still had something to do with the business for about three years. Then he left, and although he later managed a subsidiary company, the Woodstock Typewriter Company, his official connection with Sears, Roebuck & Co. was over. He has now been retired for the past four years, but because of his continued interest in mechanical things has again come back. Mr. Sears retired in 1909.

Building Increases Slightly in August

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Building operations, as a rule, usually fall off during the summer months, but the contrary was the case during July and August of this year, says Dun & Bradstreet.

The increase last month was not so great as in the preceding period. The actual gain in August over July was 1.5 per cent, contrasting with a normal seasonal decrease of about 9.8 per cent, whereas in July the increase over June was 18.4 per cent, as compared with a normal decline of about 10.5 per cent.

Building permit expenditures for the 215 cities regularly reporting to Dun & Bradstreet, amounted to $34,423,338 during August, compared with $33,899,650 in July, a rise of 1.5 per cent. Last month's volume compared with $32,391,868 in August, 1933, or a gain of 6.3 p. c.

Government-Operated Banking System Attacked by Warburg

Would Mean End of All Private Enterprise, With Politics Governing Loans, Asserts New York Banker—Says Unified System Has Never Had Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12—With the private banking system of this country on trial for its existence, the potentiality of substituting a government-owned and operated banking system was strongly attacked by James P. Warburg, vice-chairman of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in a speech today before the Financial Advertisers Association assembled in their nineteenth annual convention.

Mr. Warburg, well known for his recent books on monetary matters, said that the "private banking system is on trial for its life," and Congress as the jury will probably reach a decision during the coming winter.

If bankers are allowed to continue as private bankers, Mr. Warburg recommended that the banking laws should be "thoroughly overhauled and brought into conformity with the requirements of present-day economic life."

Need Thorough Reform

"This applies not only to the laws governing the operations of the various kinds of individual banks, but it applies with equal force to the laws governing the issuance of currency and the rediscount functions of the Federal Reserve System," Mr. Warburg said. "At present we have no currency system at all, and an emasculated Federal Reserve System."

An important reform which should be initiated by the banks is the improvement of relations to the public they serve, the banker said. He outlined his suggestions for higher professional standards for bankers, recommending educational requirements without which it would be impossible to become a junior bank officer, with further requirements for senior officers. He suggested also building up the authority of bankers' associations in order properly to enforce standards and customs as bar associations do in the legal profession.

Mr. Warburg reviewed the case of the banking system that will soon be decided upon by Congress. It falls into two parts, he said: (1) the private banking system has failed, and (2) therefore government banking is the answer."

"Both are wrong," he declared.

On the first point he stressed that when one says the system broke down completely in March, 1933, he is really talking about not one, but 49 systems.

Never Had Uniformity

"We must realize that we have never had one banking system in this country and that we have had no uniformity of banking law, inspection or regulation," Mr. Warburg continued. "What failed to stand up under the strain of the recent depression was not a system but a hotchpotch of hybrid remnants of various old systems incompletely and loosely knit together by an unfinished attempt to build a system by means of the Federal Reserve mechanism. The breakdown was caused by a series of stresses and strains that were entirely abnormal and would probably have broken down any system."

Agreeing that the old order of banking needed a great deal of modernizing and changing, Mr. Warburg said that was no reason to scrap the whole system.

He emphasized the political and economic consequences if the Government should take over the banking business. With it in the place of private capital, the loaning officer of a bank would be responsible to a political superior rather than to a board of directors representing the ownership of the capital. If the bank made unwise loans and suffered losses, it would take years before the vast and complicated machinery of government accounting would make any one in Washington aware of the fact that a certain bank was losing money. Loans would undoubtedly be made on the basis of who supported the Administration in power.

Government Too "Generous"

Regarding the economic consequences of government banking, Mr. Warburg did not doubt but that the Government would be far more generous than private bankers in making loans. So much so, he said, that the "annual cost of its generosity would add a tidy sum to the already staggering burden that we and future generations of taxpayers will have to shoulder, if we are to avoid something more drastic in the way of repudiation already resorted to under the heading of 'revaluing our currency.' I think it is safe to say that it would be so much more generous that the excessive speculation we have had in the past would pale into insignificance when compared to the booms and consequent depressions we should have in the future.

"I do not hesitate to say to you that, if we pass the sentence of death upon the private banking system and go in for a system of government-owned and operated banks, we shall have passed the sentence of death upon all private business, upon all private capitalistic enterprise and upon our political, social and economic freedom."

Among the other speakers today were Roy L. Stone, vice-president of the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee; K. M. Murchison, vice-president of the Central Savings Bank of New York; C. Norman Stabler, financial editor of the New York Herald Tribune; George P. Edwards, publisher of the Coast Banker and Pacific Banker of San Francisco, and L. A. Chambliss, assistant vice-president of the Fidelity Union Trust Company of Newark.

The World's Business

Where Will Mr. Morgenthau Get His Silver?

WHILE the eyes of all those whose interests are in the domain of international business have been riveted on whether France and her monetary allies will stay on the old gold standard, a diversion has occurred in the Far East, and pretty soon those same eyes will be turned in that direction.

That diversion is China's desperate effort to keep silver from flowing away from her shores. Practically the only important non-commercial buyer of the white metal today is the United States Treasury. How much has been purchased is still a mystery. Most of it is concentrated in the Treasury in Washington but some if it must still be abroad, bought for Mr. Morgenthau's account but awaiting shipment. If he intends to fulfill the requirements of the Silver Purchase Act, which require continued purchases until the metallic reserves of the country total 25 per cent in silver to 75 per cent in gold, he still has vast quantities to buy. Where did he hope to get it? Outside American mines, the output of which is only a driblet of requirements, most of it had to come from Oriental hoards. China has so far been the chief supplier. I understand that the stocks of metal in Shanghai have been depleted by 25 per cent by Treasury purchases. It stood to reason, as I hinted some time ago, that China would not allow the drain to continue without let or hindrance. That country is the only remaining important country on the silver standard. Hence silver is money in China, and the flight of silver from Shanghai is regarded as seriously by the Chinese as the flight of gold was regarded by the United States in February and March of last year. America slapped on an embargo when the gold flood reached sizable dimensions. China shrinks from such a course as yet, but she has taken several steps intended to put a brake on the outgo. Several weeks ago the Government obtained an undertaking from the Shanghai banks that they would not sell silver abroad on their own account. The silver flow, however, continued, and two days ago the Government banned all sales not for commercial purposes (that is, in settlement of commercial balance) or for the liquidation of old contracts. This put China on a kind of limping silver standard, and, if it is not successful, will be the forerunner of an outright embargo.

* * *

Shortly I will try to assess the consequences of such a move. Sufficient for the present to ask where, in these circumstances Mr. Morgenthau will get his silver. India is a possibility. But India, like other exporters of demonetized metal, is bound by the export restrictions of the London agreement. This agreement, however, leaves a loophole for special transactions. Sir George Schuster, formerly finance minister of India, is on his way to the United States, and possibly he may be coming to talk over a special transaction. But there is by no means enough in the Indian treasury to satisfy the requirements of Washington. Some melted down silver coins are coming out of Russia, but the amount is insignificant. It looks as if the treasury, in pursuance of its silver program, may yet decide to devalue its silver store. As with gold, that would mark up the dollar value of its holdings, and therefore be equivalent to extra imports. This has already been done in respect of the silver brought up to the date of the silver nationalization order, last June. Bought at 64½ cents for American silver, and up to 50 cents for other supplies, the metal is carried at the valuation of $1.29 an ounce. But a further devaluation is permissible by law, and it may be that, with the prospect of China supplies being cut off, and other supplies problematical, this may yet be essayed.

* * *

Inflation, if it comes, may, in other words, be along the silver route, though a great deal will depend upon the course of business recovery. For this reason the silver bloc is by far the most influential of the inflationary blocs in Congress. It is interested in one thing only—a higher price for the white metal. At present it is assured of a fixed price of 64½ cents an ounce for American production for five years. This is a nice premium over the lows reached during the depression of 25 to 30 cents. But, its appetite whetted on what has already been gained, it will seek higher prices when the world price, now around 50 cents, is boosted as the result of the American demand. But influential though it is, it may not make an impression without the support of the other inflationists in Congress. And the general inflation demand will be shorn of its enthusiasm if business recovery sets in. Unfortunately there are no signs as yet of the autumn pickup—which was to witness the success of pump priming.

H. B. E.

Trying to Find Working Basis For Wool Trade

World Markets Preparing to Move Large Volume When Strike Ends

In spite of the strike, which naturally is restricting business in wool as in other textile lines, for the time being, there is a constant endeavor being made through the trade to find a working basis upon which business can resume after the strike is settled as inevitably it must be and probably will be in the not distant future.

This desire to find a trading basis upon which wool can move in quantity is discernible not only here but in all the markets of the world, and more especially at the moment in Australia, where the new wool season of 1934-5 is now well under way. Since the opening of the sales in Brisbane on Aug. 30, there has been a tendency for the market to decline, gradually.

At the resumption of the sales in Sydney, this week, there was only fair competition for the wools offered which comprised only a fair selection. Japan and England continue to lift the bulk of the wool taken at these sales, while the continental operators are buying with caution, and America is buying not at all.

Australian Sales

For the superior topmaking 64-70s wools out of Sydney this week, first costs are placed at 13 pence, compared with 15 pence at the opening in Brisbane and 15½ at the beginning of the second week of the Brisbane sales. This means a decline of 10 to 15 per cent from the high point of the early sales.

These prices indicate a clean landed cost, duty paid for good combing 64-70s wools of about 80@82 cents. Allowing the usual differential for the clean-up in favor of the Australian wool, this indicates a parity of about 72@73 cents, clean basis, for territory fine wools of fair to good combing length graded for grade. In other words, the Australian market is now fully down to an import parity with the prices now quoted on "controlled" wool of fine quality.

In this market, however, the wools which are being moved at the moment, are under the level of values quoted on controlled wools, more especially for territory and Texas types, good 12-months Texas wools being sold direct from Texas on a clean landed basis at the mill of about 60 cents, for fine combing wools.

London Auctions

The offerings for the next series of Colonial wool auctions in London have been announced at 131,500 bales, which is more than it had been thought likely would be offered a week ago. This provides a series of about 12 or 13 days on the basis of the usual offerings per day. The series will commence on Tuesday, next, and will be watched with very considerable interest. General predictions are that a lower market will prevail in London, and this seems to be forecast from the Australian sales.

At the Liverpool East India sales which open also on Tuesday next for a four-days series, there will be offered 17,500 bales.

In the local market, there is very little business being done at the present moment. The mills of the American Woolen Company have been closed since Friday and will continue closed until Sept. 24, according to plans made some time before the strike was called. Some of the wool manufacturing plants have been affected by the strike, while others still are running on reduced schedules. There is no consumption of wool, however, worthy of special mention.

Some wool is being sold direct out of Texas and New Mexico on a clean basis landed mills of about 58@60 cents for fine and fine medium wools. Otherwise, the situation in the West is very quiet.

Mohair, since the recent heavy sale of 500,000 pounds or more, has lapsed into dullness again, with holders quoting prices which show little change from previous asking prices.

Electric Energy Output Is Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Production of electricity for the week ended Sept. 8 totaled 1,564,867,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute reports today. With the Labor Day holiday intervening, production dropped about 62,000,000 units from the preceding week and declined about 28,000,000 from the figure for the corresponding week of 1933, or a loss of 1.1 per cent.

The decline in electric light output was not as sharp as the industry expected because of the textile strike. Compared with last year, production in New England only declined from 6.6 per cent, compared with 3.1 per cent decrease in the week of Sept. 1. An encouraging feature of the report is that the central industrial region slightly improved its status, showing that production is holding up fairly well there. The west central region showed a gain of 2.9 per cent which was, however, under the gain of the week before.

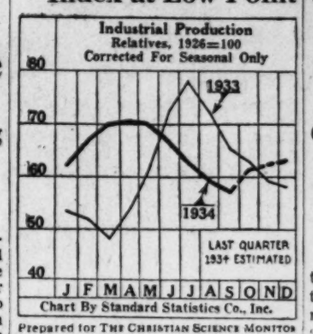
Penn Mutual Life Shows 16.6 P. C. Gain in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12—William A. Law, president of the Penn Mutual Life Isurance Company, announces that last month his company's volume of paid-for new insurance represented a gain of 16.6 per cent over the new business in August of 1933 and that the gain in the number of new policies over the corresponding period was 41.4.

The company's gains for the first eight months of this year are comparable with the gains made in the same period last year—14.8 in volume and 27.4 in number of policies.

Industrial Output Index at Low Point



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production for September has been estimated at 57.4, representing the low point of the year to date.

After a careful survey of the trades involved and the production outlook for each major line, the record has been projected to the end of the year, with an index figure of 61.3 for October, 62.9 for November, and 63.3 for December.

Forecasts for these three months are, of course, purely tentative and are to be so interpreted.

Says Chain Store Distribution Not A Serious Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 12—Chain store distribution of merchandise is not nearly so serious a menace to the business of the independent merchant as many persons imagine, it is pointed out by W. O'Neil, president of the General Tire & Rubber Company, in commenting in an interview on present-day merchandising methods.

"When we started in business back in 1915, there was a great deal of uncertainty among tire manufacturers as to how the distribution of tires would eventually work out," Mr. O'Neil said.

"One hardware wholesaler offered to buy a large block of our stock if we would give him the exclusive agency for the group of states he served. It was a tempting offer but before accepting it we surveyed the tire field to see if we could detect any notable trend in distribution at the moment.

"Hardware stores were considered a logical outlet for tires. Our investigation showed that about 70 per cent of all tires were being sold by dealers whose business was, exclusively or primarily, tires. About 30 per cent were being sold by dealers to whom tires were only a sideline. It looked as though the tire dealer were still the best bet and, not without repinings, we turned down the hardware jobber's offer.

"Today, the percentages for the industry are almost identical. They have remained so throughout the entire business life of our company. Of all tires sold today, 70 per cent go through regular tire dealers, 30 per cent through irregular channels."

Farm Mortgage Loans Total $1,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — The amount of farm mortgage loans advanced by the 12 Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner since Jan. 1, 1934, has reached $1,000,000,000, declared W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration yesterday.

Mr. Myers said that the lending of $1,000,000,000 during the past eight and a half months represented about 400,000 loans made up of approximately $575,000,000 loaned by the land banks secured by first mortgages on farms and $425,000,000 loaned by the Land Bank Commissioner on the security of either first or second mortgages. About half of the commissioner's loans were made on first mortgage security, Mr. Myers said.

"The amount of farm mortgage financing by the land banks and the commissioner so far this year is more than four times the amount advanced in 1933," Governor Myers continued, "and 30 times the sum lent by the land banks in 1932. Altogether, $1,250,000,000 has been loaned on the security of farm mortgages since the Farm Credit Administration was organized in May, 1933.

China Concerned Over Large Outflow of Silver

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12 (AP)—Chinese bankers watched with some concern today as great hoards of silver left the country through export channels.

The Nanking Government, it was believed, had taken measures to check the outward flow. But there was some uneasiness as to whether the movement might get out of control before Government measures became effective.

Silver exports were stimulated by a Finance Ministry ruling limiting foreign exchange transactions.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 8540

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
Incorporated 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
Write for folder
BANKING BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 15

British Bankers View Outlook For Trade Hopefully

Cautious Optimism Expressed—Unemployment Figures Still Large

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Cautious optimism as to the future of the United Kingdom trade is expressed in their current monthly reviews by two of Britain's "Big Five" banks.

The Midland Bank, the largest of these institutions, says: "While there is no good reason to anticipate an early and substantial shrinkage in the volume of business as a whole, the immediate signs of further expansion are not conspicuously hopeful." It also states that "the possibilities of promoting investment and thence capital construction by pressure of funds seeking long-term employment are not yet exhausted, and every effort should be made to find a means of overcoming the contraction of money supplies which the figures of the past year "reveal."

Lloyds Bank, the third largest of Britain's "Big Five," is less critical. "British trade," it says, "is keeping up reasonably well. We must, it is true, envisage the contraction of certain of our foreign markets for some time to come, but taking our trade as a whole, both home and overseas, the immediate future can be viewed with a fair degree of assurance."

The bankers' estimate of the situation is confirmed by Britain's unemployment figures which have since appeared.

The number of persons wanting work on Aug. 20 was 2,136,578, or 10,318 more than on July 23. On the other hand the number of employed persons had increased in the same period by 34,000 to 10,170,000. This seeming contradiction is explained by a large contingent of boys and girls registering for employment after leaving school.

Alterations in Body Designs to Feature 1935 Auto Models

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Announcements of new models by Packard and Auburn during the past week suggest that next year's cars will not embody revolutionary changes. Reports from the trade also indicate that refinements, rather than radical departures in design, will characterize most of the new offerings, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, currently.

Automobile engines in a number of cases may provide increased power, but no striking improvement is indicated. Chassis construction is pointing in the direction of more comfortable, safer design, to accommodate the trend toward higher driving speeds, shifts in engine position and other modifications.

Probably the most general alterations will be in bodies, with further streamlining, although in sharply divergent types, reported planned. Ford is understood to be preparing cars with more radical lines; General Motors will probably swing over to something along the 1934 LaSalle body design in its other makes, while Chrysler is reported to be modifying the front appearance of the airflows. Chrysler's lower-priced cars, however, are likely to continue along more conventional lines. Among the remaining companies, 1935 alterations probably will be confined mainly to modernization of style features.

Foremost among the factors dominating next year's model changes will be the endeavor of producers to hold their costs as low as possible, as wide selling price increases are regarded as out of the question, without sacrificing volume.

JOIN OUR 1935 TAX CLUB NOW
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK
operated for the benefit of depositors, under strict Mass. banking laws.
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 15
WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston Street, Boston

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 15
MONEY AVAILABLE FOR FIRST MORTGAGES
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury

SEPT. SHARES Now on Sale at
New England's Oldest Co-operative Bank Office
Write or phone Liberty 6653 for information about—How to Take Out Shares and Make Deposits by Mail.
A Good Investment for Anyone
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

Spain Drifting Toward Form Of Fascist Corporative State

Samper Cabinet Viewed as Stop-Gap in Seething Political Situation, With Conservatives Lending Support to Republicans

By R. A. Calvert

MADRID—Is the new Spain drifting toward a Corporative State?

This question has been agitating Spanish politicians ever since Accion Popular, the Roman Catholic Party, twice saved the new Spanish Cabinet by siding with it and with the Republican régime instead of with the monarchists.

The link now definitely established with those favorable to the Republic gives the Roman Catholic leader, Señor Gil Robles, a big pull in the political ring. Hardly had the country recovered from its first surprise at finding Accion Popular on the side of the Republic than the *quid pro quo* appeared in the announcement that Señor Pita Romera, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary to negotiate a new Concordat with the Vatican, thus bringing to an end the period of strained relations which had previously existed.

Robles' Skill

The Roman Catholic leader has decided the lot of the present Parliament. If he had joined forces with the monarchists, not only must the new government, practically the same of the last, have resigned, but the dilemma would have arisen for the President, Señor Alcala Zamora, to resign or dissolve the Cortes. That his adversaries appreciate Señor Robles' skill is shown by the fact that El Socialista, very sparing in eulogies, affirms him to be the only Right-Wing politician who "plays the game intelligently."

The recent fundamental changes in the political situation in Spain are undoubtedly due to Señor Robles' organization of the Roman Catholic vote, and especially that of the women of Spain. Secure in this support, the Accion Popular is plodding steadily forward to power and toward the establishment of a Corporative State after a revision of the Constitution, a big objective attracting the full force of Left-Wing disapproval.

Catalonia especially observes the trend of affairs in Madrid with profound misgivings. Reports from France that large quantities of arms are passing across the frontier into the autonomous region seem to receive credence by the sensational forecast of a member of the Generalitat in Barcelona. He warns Spain that Catalonia is preparing to become the battlefield of the coming revolution "made inevitable by clerical reaction."

The fact that Catalonia remains true to a progressive, Left orientation and Madrid has gone Right was brought into relief when 150,000 Catalans recently demonstrated their "revolutionary ideals" in a massed protest against Fascism. The manifestation, following hard upon the Roman Catholic rally at El Escorial, claims to be a warning to Fascists.

Meanwhile, the new Cabinet, under the presidency of Señor Ricardo Samper, began its career under happy auspices with a solid vote of confidence by the Cortes. Thanks to Señor Alejandro Lerroux, who had provoked the recent crisis by his resignation of the Premiership, an attempt by Don Antonio Goicoechea, royalist, to impeach President Zamora, was defeated.

Señor Lerroux, true to his purpose as pacifier, took upon himself the full responsibility for the incidents leading to the crisis and thus took the wind out of the sails of the first open campaign by the monarchists to undermine the position of the President.

Monarchy or Republic

The issue of monarchy versus republic has been obscured for the time being. Only Count de Rodezno and his Traditionalists, votaries of the Carlist Pretender succession, seemingly vacant, and Don Antonio Goicoechea, leader of former King Alfonso's supporters, maintain an attitude of intransigent hostility to the republic.

In striking contrast of method, Dr. Albiñana and young Primo de Rivera, son of the late dictator, have points of contact with the "Alfonsinists" through their Fascist views. Both these deputies are so provocatively stout of heart that they travel about with a well-armed bodyguard of friends.

Though the word Fascism frequently conveys little to the uncultured workers, the pugnacious attitude of its chief exponents, coupled with the intense dislike of Herr Adolf Hitler, so arouses the anger of many opponents that with increasing frequency bloodshed in the streets of Spain follows the mere sight of a Fascist newspaper in the hands of a reader.

Señor Robles, while maintaining that the parliamentary system adopted by the republic is too "western" for the Spanish character, would go halfway between Fascism and democratic government. In this ideal he clashes with the Republican Conservative, Don Miguel Maura, who has recently distinguished himself as a stanch defender of Señor Zamora.

Conservatives

Conservatives of laical tendencies therefore, look to Señor Royo Villanova and Señor Martinez Velasco, leaders of the Agrarians supported by 84 deputies, to defend property and landowners rights.

In their dismay at seeing all their plans go awry, the Socialists, who claim to be the fathers of the revolution, have taken up the position of observers and obstructors in the House. Señor Largo Caballero, whose two sons worked as road-menders even when he was Minister of Labor, has ceased his revolutionary talk. The Socialist spokesman, Don Indalecio Prieto, however, continues his oratory in the House while he is losing supporters outside.

At last, therefore, the way seems clear for constructive work. Señor Samper's program, nowever, is a little vague: "consolidation, defense of the republic, concordat with Rome, budget, reform of electoral laws," are the main items.

Provision for unemployed, so prominently billed elsewhere throughout the world, does not figure in his promises. Some are inclined to regard Señor Samper—a lawyer of quiet reputation—as a mere stop-gap.

Support of Social Agencies Enlisted By Mrs. Roosevelt

Government Aid Is Not Enough, She States in New York Interview

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Dropping the word, "My husband thinks I am doing far too much," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt came into town from Hyde Park today, presided over a meeting of the executive committee for the 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs, issued a guide book to serve the 500,000 women who will work in the campaign, gave her greetings and best wishes to the American Federation of Government Employees and then, like any woman in from the suburbs, met a friend in a hotel today for luncheon.

The friend was Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, one-time president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and president of the Chautauqua Woman's Club, in which Mrs. Roosevelt is much interested. Tomorrow Mrs. Roosevelt goes to Newport and will not return to Washington until after the Fourth Annual Conference on Current Problems to be held under the auspices of the New York Herald Tribune at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here on Sept. 26 and 27, at which she will speak.

Plan of 1934 Campaign

Facing a battery of cameras over the dining room table in her house on East Sixty-fifth Street, Mrs. Roosevelt told reporters she is very much interested in the women's crusade for the 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs, and explained that the women will "sell" the social agencies to the public, but will not collect money themselves, leaving that task for the workers in several hundred Community Chest campaigns which are to follow.

"It is very important to help the social agencies," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "We must not feel that the Government is taking over social work entirely. At best it is only a temporary situation and the Government cannot handle many things which the social agencies are prepared to do, but which they cannot handle unless they receive money."

Congratulates Women

In a preface to the guide book, Mrs. Roosevelt congratulated the women of the United States on having done more in the mobilization last year than had been believed possible, and in connection with this year declared she hoped she might count upon their assistance in performing this task.

The guide book gives facts and figures about the volume of and necessity for social work and will be sent to state and local representatives in the crusade prior to the two-day rally called for Sept. 28 and 29 in Washington, at which Mrs. Roosevelt will be present. Mrs. Frederic M. Paist of Wayne, Penna., president of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association, will preside, and Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning will speak.

Mrs. Paist, Miss Ruth Hill, Miss Florence Seder and Mr. Allen T. Burns, executive director of the 1924 mobilization, were present at today's meeting.

Miami in Miniature To Visit World's Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A unique miniature reproduction of Miami as seen from Biscayne Bay at night has just been completed through combined efforts of several artists and electrical engineers. The animated model of the "Magic City" will be on exhibition at a Century of Progress exposition in Chicago, after which it has been booked for four months at the Pennsylvania Railroad station in New York.

Considered by electricians as an unusual achievement because of its realism in every detail, the 10-foot long and three-foot deep model shows even the channel beacon lights flashing green and red, while lights in hotel windows go on and off as if guests were using the rooms.

Signs made to scale flash from office buildings and hotels and other lights give the effect of automobile traffic along the boulevard and causeways. Dainty models, all hand carved, of the many palatial yachts generaly moored in the harbor, are realistically lighted as are liners at the docks.

Power Charges Lowered $1,337,000 in Carolinas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Consumers of electric power in North and South Carolina will benefit to the extent of $1,337,000 annually under a downward revision of rates of Duke Power Company and its subsidiary, Southern Public Utilities Company, which will become effective Oct. 1.

Announcements of the reduction were made almost simultaneously by the North Carolina utilities commission and the South Carolina railroad commission. The reduction cuts North Carolina power and electric charges $957,000, while the reduction to South Carolina consumers amounts to $380,000. Practically all rate classifications are affected in the uniform reductions. In North Carolina, residential rates, based on 1933 sales, will be reduced by $386,000 and in South Carolina this reduction will amount to $95,000.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

Hotel Braemore

A distinctive apartment hotel where refinement and dignity prevail. 1-2-3-room suites with light housekeeping facilities. Subject to change without notice there are available now four 2-room unfurnished suites at $65, two at $75 and others up to $350 per month.

Liquor is NOT sold on the premises

466 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

Ken. 4600

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

2 to 5 Room Suites

$38 to $60

Slightly more if furnished.

Preferred Section Back Bay

We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be later in September.

24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 0182

OVERLOOKING

Boston's Most Beautiful Park

Desirable apartments of 5 and 6 very large rooms, electric refrigeration, elevator. Exacting persons wishing a quiet, attractive home in a handy location should inspect this building. Apply SUPT., 80 Fenway or Tel. Liberty 3297.

FENWAY-RIVERWAY Superior 1-2-3-4-5 rm. apts. with recep. hall, kit., bath, electric refrigeration; $25-$50 up; furnished slightly more. Elev. bldgs. Parking. Shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office, 320 Huntington Ave., Boston, Ken. 1839. Open 9-7.

MAPLEHURST APARTMENTS, 194-196 Fairmount and 51 Warren Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.—Beautiful private estate converted into nine 3 and 4-room apartments, private bath, steam heat and janitor service; very desirable for quiet, home loving people. C. W. CLARK, Phone Hyde Park 1458-W.

BEACON HILL

A most attractive apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, penthouse type. 83 Chestnut Street, Boston. Call or telephone Capitol 6736.

PREFERRED section; one of the finest apartment buildings in Fenway, Boston; 1-4 rooms, furnished and unfurnished. 70 Fenway, or call Com. 3095.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—6 rooms and sleeping porch, garage, all modern; overlooking Oakley Country Club. Middlesex 7706.

HOTEL GRALYN Pleasant furnished single and double rooms with privileges of community kitchenettes; rates $9 a week and up. 20 Charlesgate West, Boston

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—4 rooms, heated, and bath, for light housekeeping; 2nd floor; $28 per month; adults; Christian Scientists preferred. J. L. KRETCHMAN, 86 Cornell Street.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—5-room heated apartment, all modern conveniences; near car lines and high school; garage available; $50. 56 Murdock Street, Stadium 1106.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—$25 to $50 suites, 1-7 rooms, some furnished. Call 42 Englewood Ave. or phone Asp. 8733 by 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny, heated three rooms; reception hall, kitchenette; newly decorated, desirable for two business women. Tel. University 6350-R.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. — 7-room apartment, automatic oil heat, heated garage; $60. Centre Newton 0053-M.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

LEAVING for Europe, forced to sell my 1930 Nash; perfect condition; also console radio, tent, etc.; will sacrifice. G-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PLYMOUTH 1932 P. B. convertible coupe, in fine condition, low mileage, hot-water heater; price reasonable. Call Waltham 0726-J (Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVING CARE and instruction in home of experienced governess-teacher for children who require special consideration. G-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLEANING AND DYEING

NORWAY TAILORS—All kinds of tailoring, cleansing, dyeing, pressing; furs remodeled and relined. 185 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mould your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME in country with beautiful surroundings wishes Christian Scientists; good board; $10 per week. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #8.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised. Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway N Y C Worth. 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Established 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. G. R. 2-5724

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households. Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Avenue, Boston. KENmore 1472.

FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS Vermont Honey, new crop direct from beekeeper; 5 lb. pails, $1.00; 2½ lb., 55c. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. 4, Middlebury, Vermont.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FURNISHINGS of an apartment reasonable for cash if bought at once. 230 Massachusetts Avenue, Apartment 1, Boston.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions, Remodeling, Repairing, Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 165 Tremont St., Boston, LIB. 2724-25.

GARAGES

ROYALTON GARAGE
STORAGE—SERVICE—REPAIR
LOW RATES
1386 Atlantic Ave., near New York Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Hubert, Mgr. and Prop.

HELP WANTED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Experienced couple, housework, cooking, family of 7; comfortable home; state salary expected. COCHRANE, 1003 Winding Way.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MATTRESS MAKER, skilled in filling and finishing hair mattresses entirely by hand, wanted by firm offering steady employment and excellent working conditions. Write Box J-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRUCK FLEET SALESMEN

Energetic salesmen, age 25 to 38, with proven sales ability, capable of adapting themselves to the sale of a full line of nationally known petroleum products; technical training not essential but valuable; salary and car allowance; state complete qualifications, experience and past connections; applications considered confidential. If you think you can qualify, write Box F-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Protestant girl, willing worker; a good home with chance to attend school; references. MRS. H. M. SHURBERT, North Falmouth, Mass.

YOUNG woman, as companion, also familiar with household duties. Write Box N-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOMES TO SHARE

MEDFORD, MASS. — Professional woman wishes to share attractive home, very reasonable terms to responsible persons; references exchanged. Mystic 1429-W.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A HOME for those needing care, quiet, rest. Phone Edg. 4-9267. 600 West 140th Street, MISS WINN.

HOUSES TO LET

ENGLISH BRICK

Exclusive Newton Center Street

TO RENT FURNISHED by Paine's, small house, 3 large sleeping rooms, 2 baths, maid's room, bath; Frigidaire, oil heat, 2-car garage. Large grounds, beautifully shrubbed. Option to buy. Address G-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.
Seen by appointment only.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. near Christian Science church—8-room house, breakfast room, 2 fireplaces, all modern conveniences, 2 porches and sleeping porch; set in fine residential section with old trees. Tel. Newton North 0687.

UNUSUAL old stone cottage of 9 rooms, furnished, completely modernized, with garage; very conveniently located, facing small park in very desirable neighborhood in Newton, Mass. Box J-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEAUTIFUL home in the Fisher Hill district of Brookline, Mass.; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters; 2-car heated garage. Asp. 8060.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WELL-FURNISHED house 11 miles from Boston to lease for 6 months or a year; 2-car garage; oil heat, electric refrigeration, dish washer; 5 minutes from supplies, bus and train; fine neighborhood; references. Write Box J-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

WOMEN'S KNITTED SPORTSWEAR
Salesman of long experience seeks connection with reliable firm who wants high-class representative on the Pacific coast. J. W. VAN FRAAG, Stewart Hotel, San Francisco.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 1400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—1760-M

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, morning hours, 1, 2 or more mornings. Room 1740, 33 West 42nd. Tel. afternoons, Chickering 4-1009.

NEW YORK CITY — Practitioner's office, afternoons, for rent. Call after 5, 11 W. 42d St., Chickering 4-6358.

OIL BURNERS

RANGE AND POWER BURNERS
SALES—INSTALLATION—SERVICE
G. B. McDANIEL
Heating Engineer
Liberty 7171 11 E. Newton St., Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO. Colonial Building, 206 Boylston St., Boston Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't, 30 years' experience.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store, Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1472.

PRINTING

COMBINATION—200 each letterheads, bills, cards, envelopes, $5.00; all kinds printing reasonable; church work. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York. Telephone.

REAL ESTATE

CENTRALLY located, small farm 7 miles east of Boston, colonial farmhouse, all modern conveniences; excellent location for poultry. R. M. FRASER, 85 Pine St., Danvers, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, Newbury St.—Guests; rates reasonable; opportunity for one of couple to work in home reducing living expenses. Call 5 to 8 p. m.

BROOKLINE—Beautiful large room on second floor with open fireplace; also smaller room; excellent meals. LONgwood 9034.

$15 to $20 a week for room and board at **The Elms**

Near cars and trains; rooms are large, food excellent. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. JAMaica 2654.

ROOMS TO LET

BACK BAY (Boston), 623 Commonwealth Ave.—Unusually attractive rooms, fireplaces, bay windows, private baths, quiet, private home. Com. 9572.

BEACON ST., Brookline, Mass.—Business men, one or two unusually large and sunny rooms with private bath; single residence. Box F-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., 88 Gainsboro St., Apt. 1—Finely furnished rooms; an unusually attractive apt., homey atmosphere; parking. Kenmore 6251.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon Street, Water Side—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; also single rooms; free parking, garage; meals near by. Com. 8609.

BOSTON, MASS., 327 Huntington Avenue—Well-furnished room, suitable for business man or woman; first-class elevator building; 10 minutes to The Mother Church; no other roomers; reasonable; references. Com. 1113.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant room, conveniently located, near Coolidge Corner, adult family. Asp. 0588.

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner—Single house, double and single rooms; oil heat; free parking. 27 Center St., Long. 8803.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Permanent or transient guests; rooms available now, with or without board; garage; 15 minutes to The Mother Church. Tel. Longwood 8897.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large furnished room for one woman; convenient location, agreeable associates; use of kitchen, laundry, parking. 41 Clark Rd., Longwood 8691.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Large, attractively furnished, sunny room with 4 windows, fireplace and private bath. Beacon 5915. Call after 4 p. m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Small single room, clean, quiet home; 2 minutes B. M. T. (Cortelyou); nice locality.

DEDHAM, MASS.—3 furnished rooms, tourist, permanent; central, convenient church; breakfasts; garage. SMITH, 17 Marion St. Tel. 0377-M.

N. Y. C., 536 West 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Furnished, attractive, refined American home, newly decorated; singles, double, bus, women.

N. Y. C., 593 Riverside Drive (137th) (2-F)—Unfurnished, large, outside room, abundant closet space, full-length mirror, privacy; subway, bus; references. Edgecombe 4-7636.

N. Y. C.—Tastefully furn. room, private bath, private home; lady; use of apt.; convenient trans.; reasonable. Tel. Monument 2-9139.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-D)—Comfortable, large, sunny outside, clean room; near church, transportation. Phone En. 2-0195.

N. Y. C. 1 West 68th Street, Apt. 6-W.—Studio rooms, large, single, $6.00 up; kitchen privileges; ladies only; opposite church; French spoken.

PHILADELPHIA, 4651 LOCUST STREET Newly renovated room, twin beds, continuous hot water, 2 closets; breakfast optional; private family; owner. Telephone Granite 7853.

STORRS, CONN. (Proximity State College)—Small room at $10 a month; meals in exchange for service if desired. MRS. GEO. CLARKE.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION wanted by man and wife (colored) as cook and maid or cook and butler; go any place. G-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC—English trained; own repairs; country estate; American and European transcontinental experience; any distance. SIMMONS, Apt. 54, 430 E. 65th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Regent 4-5001, Extension 29.

CHAUFFEUR — Young man desires position with private family, 9 years' experience; references furnished. Phone Parkway 5383 (Boston) after 6 p. m.

ENERGETIC, RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED salesman desires connection with progressive house. Box J-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, 43, linguist, traveler, well educated, as companion-secretary; expert driver. Box F-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-companion-secretary, 40 years of age, single; good driver; free to travel. Box J-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION—American gentlewoman, home managing, reading aloud, traveling, experienced. Asp. 5154 or write Box G-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION or housekeeper; refined, capable woman wishes position in small family; references. Tel. Hyde Park 1824.

GOOD cook (colored) part time, willing, obliging. MRS. C. DAISLEY, 9609 32nd Ave., Corona, L. I., N. Y. Phone Newtown 9-0478.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, slightly handicapped, desires general housework or position as housekeeper; good cook, very neat. Weymouth 1089-W. 388 Washington St., Weymouth, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED, English-born gentlewoman seeks position as companion; would care for one needing attention, or charge of household; excellent references. J-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RESPONSIBLE colored woman wishes housework, whole or part time. HARRISON, 236 West 139th, N. Y. C. (c/o Blackman). Tel. Mon. 2-4067.

TWO light colored women desire positions; institution preferred; trained workers; best references. 210 N. 50th St., Philadelphia. Sherwood 5317.

WELL-EDUCATED Englishwoman, active, companionable disposition experienced driver, traveler, seeks position in household; has understanding of school-age children; could assume full charge. Address Box 55, Greenwich, Conn.

WORKING housekeeper, experienced, refined woman for small family; good plain cook; speaks French. Write Box G-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG woman, experienced in stenographic and secretarial work available for part time position; resident East Orange, N. J. Write X-51, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

STUDIOS TO LET

LARGE music studios to sublet part time, 2 grand pianos; waiting room with telephone goes with studio. Address MOULTON PIANOFORTE SCHOOL, 725 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KEN. 3122.

SUMMER BOARD

HOME SWEET HOME
WHITEFIELD, N. H.
Ideal place for rest and quiet; large airy rooms; modern conveniences; home cooked food; reasonable rates. Tel. Twin Mts. 1-23.

WINNIPESAUKEE HOUSE
Weirs, N. H. Near Water
Excellent Cuisine Rates $15.00 and Up

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

AUDRAY ROSLYN, Concert Pianist offers benefit of Lhevinne, Godowsky training. 160 W. 73rd St., N. Y. C.—Tr. 7-6700.

TRUCKING

L. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO. 36 Mt. Pleasant Ave. Newark N. J. Humboldt 3-6793 Daily service between New York Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder Christmas card $1, assortment. Also 100% profit. Gift Wrapping, Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 235 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling wonderful 21 folder $1. assortment. Gift Wrapping, Comic, Everyday boxes. Bonuses. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. SCHWER, 289, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling beautiful 21-folder $1. assortment. Also Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. BLUEBIRD STUDIOS, Dept. CS2 Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD Salespeople. 100% profit. 21 folder $1 assortment. 14 Deluxe folders. Gift Wrappings. Bonuses. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179X, Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BIRD-CAGE door bathtub, celluloid, assorted colors, sent C. O. D. 30c plus postage. Dealers Wanted. BUSCH MANUFACTURING CO., Detroit, Mich. Celluloid fabricating, mouldings, sheets.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Excellent Opportunity

Women, 30 to 40, for educational service; salary to start. Write fully in confidence to PERSONNEL DIRECTOR Suite 1000, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

SALESMAN now traveling West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California has time to represent another reliable firm. SALESMAN, Apartment 1, 708 N. Kansas St., El Paso, Texas.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESMEN WANTED

SELL high-grade, guaranteed paints direct to institutions, factories, stores, schools, home owners, contractors, etc.; liberal commissions; no investment; protected territory. Write Majestic Paint Works, 1240 N. Wells, Desk 4-M, Chicago.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN GOOD COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie and hosiery; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer. We deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CORP., 324 South Market, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN with organization experience who made in normal times from $20,000 to $25,000 per year wishes to handle promotion and sales for manufacturer, political or other organization in need of such service; experienced lecturer with working contact with women's clubs and organizations throughout middle West. Box G-125, The Christian Science Monitor, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Back to School But First to

BLATT'S

—for all the things they need, whether "they" be a tiny tot going to kindergarten or a college senior.

Wearables have never been better looking, and we have a full assortment of other school needs.

M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
GUNNING SUPPLIES

BLOOMFIELD

A. HENRY STRUBBE
HOME MADE ICE CREAM and FINE CANDIES
All orders receive prompt and careful attention.
69 WASHINGTON ST., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Phone Bloomfield 2-0626

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppes
We satisfy the most discriminating.
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 Collingswood, Col. 4064
190 W. Clinton Ave 636 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

Martha Hat Shop
Incorporated
MILLINERY
for the Miss and the Matron, at prices to suit every purse.
1 No. Harrison Street Or. 3-8640

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Meats, Poultry, Fish
IDEAL MARKET
232 SPRINGDALE AVE. Or. 3-1542

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Ye "GOLDEN RULE" Shop
TAILORING and DRY CLEANING
GARMENTS CLEANED PRESSED
RELINED AND REMODELLED
A garment renewing service for men and women Monitor readers
Next to Hummel's Market at 440 MAIN ST

Berlin's MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries
231 SPRINGDALE AVENUE Or. 3-4634

ACME-CENTRAL UPHOLSTERY CO.
INTERIOR DECORATORS
CUSTOM-BUILT UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers and Draperies made to order.
Furniture Repairing
405 MAIN STREET OR. 5-3270

Lantz Beauty Service
For Appointments Phone Orange 5-0867
Hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
200 SPRINGDALE AVE., near No. 23rd St.

● WE CAN GET YOU ● ANY BOOK IN PRINT
ALADDIN'S
50 Brick Church Plaza Orange 3-0525

Martens'
SODAS, SUNDAES, ICE CREAM
CANDIES THAT ARE GOOD
391 Main Street Or. 3-8680

LET
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
106 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

ORANGE 3-0700
EAST ORANGE-NASH, INC.
441 MAIN STREET
AUTHORIZED SALES—SERVICE
USED CAR BARGAINS

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
All the baked things you want here—
AND GOOD!
318 Morris Avenue El. 2-1422

FRANK'S HAIRDRESSING STUDIO
Permanent Wave Specialist
$3.50 and $5.00
161½ ELMORA AVE. EL. 2-3226

HACKENSACK

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET IT AT
Feist Bakery
We Satisfy in All Dainty Work
247 MAIN STREET
HACK 3-1409

For your paint and wallpaper
Call at the
Reliable Paint and Wallpaper
We Do Contracting
329 MAIN STREET HACK. 3-0505

Aylwards Food Shop
Richelieu Canned Fruits and Vegetables
"The Better Kind"
254 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-1932

HOBOKEN

The Marcel Shop
DORIS HUEBNER
Complete Beauty Service by Expert Operators Only—Satisfaction Guaranteed
264 Seventh St., Hoboken, N. J.
Phone Hob. 3-9564

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-2942-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

AT GOTTLIEB'S
NEW FALL STETSON HATS
ARE NOW ON DISPLAY
The Greatest Assortment Ever Shown
$5.00 to $10.00
CELEBRATED PARAMOUNT HATS
$2.95
96 MONTICELLO AVENUE

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0398

JOSEPH'S
the gift shop
314 CENTRAL AVENUE
Modern Kitchenware, Glassware
Dinnerware and Unusual Gifts

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
New Fall Models in Arch Preservers and Red Cross Shoes
296 CENTRAL AVENUE

GATE'S
MILLINERY
92 MONTICELLO AVENUE
New Fall Models
$2.50 to $6.00 (no higher)

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln Street

MONTCLAIR

FINE FURNITURE SLIP COVERS
WILLIAM A. HANSEN
UPHOLSTERER
127 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-0574
RE-UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available

MISS EVERETT, Inc.
Gowns
Sportswear
Millinery
Conservatively Priced
402 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR

Freytag and Anderson INC
FLORISTS
4 and 6 So. Park Street Montclair N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

MONTCLAIR FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
16-18 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Moving-Storage-Packing-Shipping
MONTCLAIR 2-0040

Distinctive Gowns and Sports Wear
Miss Kane's, 47 Church Street
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY
Phone Montclair 2-8399—Orange 2-8399
WE BUY **Old Gold**
KROLL-TIERNEY
JEWELERS
Do not sell to strangers.
43 CHURCH STREET

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair N. J.
Tel Montclair 2-9694

HENKE'S, Inc.
Jewellers
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

DAWSON'S BEAUTY CULTURE
A Monitor Advertiser for Fifteen Years
Madison Bldg Montclair 2-8900—8901

Montclair Tailoring Establishment
Do your Clothes need Remodeling?
My work is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
J. Braverman, 189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair
Tel. Mtclr. 2-2674

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Painting and Decorating
HELGE A. T. AKERBERG
Phone Mtclr 2-5638 Mt. View 8-1085

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Landscape and Garden Work
Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices.
ALEXANDER FERGUSON
403 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, N. J.
Phone Verona 8-7704-J

NEWARK

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

QUALITY CLEANING SERVICE
Suits, Topcoats, Plain Dresses
$1.00
— HOLLAND'S
587 So. Or

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

Carl H. Meiser
MEAT MARKET
We Specialize in Choicest Cuts
Prime Meats
20 WEST 7TH STREET PHONE 23-837

Kitchen's Tire Service
"WE are equipped to render SERVICE surpassed by none"
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. 1023 SASSAFRAS ST.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA
Women's Fall Millinery Specialized at $3.98

"We make our own candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND at STATE STREET
Groceries, Meat, Vegetables and Fruit
Delivered to all parts of the city.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System
Mixed Salted Nuts ..... 89c Lb
Salted Peanuts ..... 30c Lb
Old Fashioned Chocolates ..... 60c Lb
Groceries, Provisions and Tea Room
McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa

PHILADELPHIA

GRACE & MERIT
PARIS STYLED
MILLINERY
Wide Choice 2.00 to 10.00
1420 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA., PA.
Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W

FLOWERS
BELLE R. KINSLOE
17 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Deliveries Anywhere

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

MILLINERY
Individually draped to the head or ready-to-wear!
FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
18 W. Chelten Avenue
Barker Bldg. 12th Floor

Phone TENNESSEE 9000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

A Delightful Place to Dine in Germantown
GREEN GARDEN 6020 GREENE STREET
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8 P. M.
Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: Victor 9222
Ample Parking Space free to our patrons—Drive right in.

PHILADELPHIA—Mt. Airy

PHONE: CHE. 5487
Dorothy E. Gilbert
Millinery
REMODELING and RENOVATING
Will call at your home by appointment.
335 E. MT. AIRY AVENUE
SEDGWICK FARMS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PITTSBURGH

F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R. D. No. 7, BELLEVUE PITTSBURGH, PA.
Phone Hedgley 1014

Eastman Kodak STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

READING

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

SAYLOR'S
FINE GROCERIES
Meats, Baked Goods, Candy.
We invite you to visit us in our new store.
FOURTH and PENN STREETS

WAGNER'S
Shoe Repair Shop
This place is a Home of Satisfaction
19 North 6th Street, Reading, Pa.

Betty McCoy
Beauty Operator
Personal Service Rendered at Your Home
For appointment Dial 40129 before 10 a. m.

LeVAN'S HATTERRIE
Registered
Practical Hat Renovators
Agents for SCHOBLE HATS
PHONE 23925 639 CHURCH STREET

RUGS CLEANED
Shampooed and Repaired
Work Guaranteed
Save old carpets for Chenille Rugs.
READING RUG CO.
1040 Perkiomen Avenue Phone 27453

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
837-843 PENN ST., READING, PA

The Bon Ton
MILLINERY and DRESSES
408 Penn St.

SCRANTON

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
336-338 ADAMS AVENUE

Joseph's
Millinery Hosiery
(ANN K. STRAUSS)
Now showing New and Attractive Fall Hats Moderately Priced
121 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS PLANTS BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Essolene
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

MAZOLA SALAD OIL CORN
Campney's Grocery
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Hugh A. McMaster
Flowers of Quality
503 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

Lucas Meat Market
"Q-U-A-L-I-T-Y" Our Motto
Live and Home-Dressed Chickens
Delivery Service
511 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 311

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. Drynan & Sons

Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
MILK CREAM EGGS BUTTER
"KRE-MEL" Dessert
426 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 434

Try HERZBRUN'S
for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
FINE TAILORING
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289
601 BEAVER STREET

SWARTHMORE

DODGE - PLYMOUTH
Clifford M. Rumsey
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

Michael's College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE Ice Cream
Phone 857

Repairs and Painting
CLARK & HARVEY
CONTRACTORS
PHONE 189-W

MEDIA LAUNDRY
Phone Media 174

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 1297
Corner Park Ave. and Chester Road

UPPER DARBY

SHERRY'S
MARKE AT 69TH STREET
A restaurant that caters to family trade.
Luncheş 25c and 35c
Full-course Dinners 50c and 65c
Banquet room for private affairs
BLVD. 2525 "Smiling Service"

STEWART
Cleaners and Dyers
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban Collection and Delivery

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.

WILKINSBURG

CARRS AIR CLEANED COAL
PENHURST 1600
Quality—Honest Measure—Courtesy
Deliveries East Liberty to Greensburg
202 Caldwell, Graham Bldg., Wilkinsburg

THE CHARME SHOP
Coats Dresses Millinery
723 PENN AVENUE

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Daily Features

Worth Knowing

RADIO PERFORMERS PRACTICE FROM FIVE TO FIFTEEN HOURS IN THE STUDIO FOR EVERY HOUR OF ACTUAL RADIOCASTING!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Moments Musical

Franz Schubert

(This is the seventeenth in a series of articles which appear each Wednesday)

SCHUBERT seemed to possess the horn of plenty, full of beautiful melodies. As I roamed through the Schubert house in Nussdorferstrasse, the old part of Vienna and out into the garden where it is said he wrote the Unfinished Symphony; as I touched his piano, a long, pointed one like a sort of glorified spinet, I marveled at his genius.

Nadia Boulanger, France's great authority on harmony and counterpoint, told me that Schubert was the only great composer who never studied composition. He went to Kapellmeister Salieri, a learned contrapuntist, who declared, "The boy knows everything! Before I tell him, he does it. He has been taught by God."

Schubert left 1137 pieces: symphonies, string quartets, sonatas (the *A minor* for piano is *so* lovely), 30 minuets, and songs among the finest in all musical literature.

Richard Epstein, who was Geraldine Farrar's accompanist on extensive tours and a member of the original Elshuco trio, played for me his own arrangement for solo piano of the song, *Der Erlkönig* (The Erl King) in a most thrilling way. He made one hear the persuading, subtle, enticing voice of the Erl King talking invisibly to the young son riding through wind and storm with his father in the sky, then the terror of the boy's voice and the father's calm, clear, reassuring voice saying that all was well. Epstein also played an *E minor waltz* by Schubert in his unique Viennese style that he must have caught from his father-in-law, Johann Strauss, the "Waltz King."

The *Impromptus* and the *Moments Musicaux* are for piano, lovely beyond description. The *Impromptu in G major*, with its song and accompaniment, is well worth reviving, if it has been put "on the shelf." Play it as though you were improvising, as though you, instead of Franz Schubert, had had it revealed to you. He did not labor over it; he never labored over any music. As the sunshine comes to one, or as the spring unfolds its eternal beauty, so music was expressed and written down by this listening ear, who sometimes took only twenty minutes to write an immortal piece. Time has nothing to do with art. Inspiration has.

Whistler, perhaps the greatest etcher of all time, said, "The work of the master reeks not of the sweat of the brow—suggests no effort—and is finished from its beginning." These things considered, I have often wondered if anything could be added to the "Unfinished Symphony." Is it unfinished? Is it not complete and satisfying? Thoughts unexpressed are often strongest in their meaning, and intangible things are realities.

SONYA MICHELL.

What They Say

Political Note

"It takes an optimist to be a Democrat, and a humorist to stay one."—*Will Rogers.*

Republican View

"The sooner business is back in the hands of business men, the sooner will business begin to function."—*Senator James J. Davis, Republican.*

Up a Little

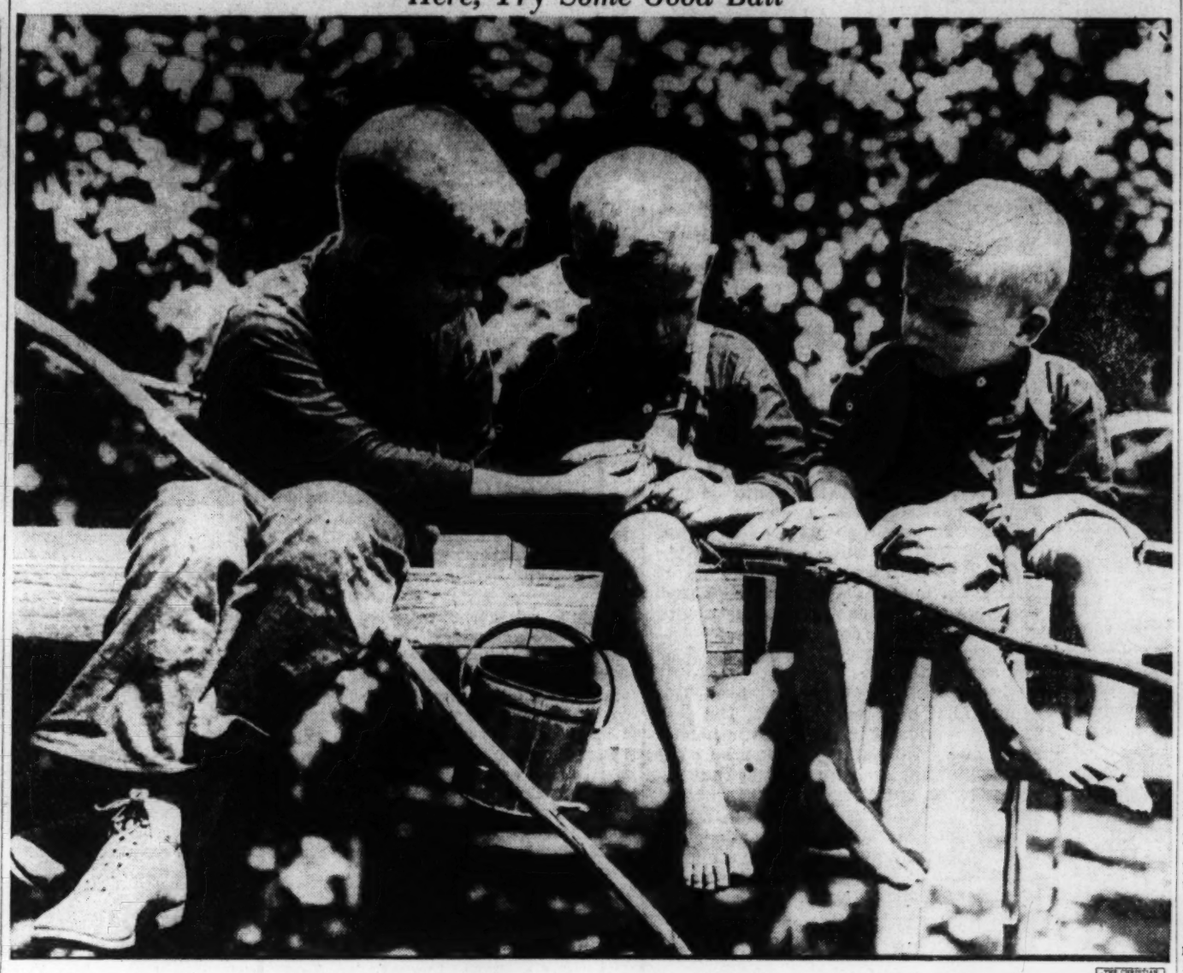
"What is the sense of growling because your business is not hitting the roof. Be thankful it is off the floor!"—*Roger W. Babson.*

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Another thing that puzzles us is how wives stood in awe of their husbands during the nightshirt era.

Los Angeles Times: The cost of any commodity is like gossip. The more hands it passes through the bigger it gets.

"Here, Try Some Good Bait"



The Picture of the Three Anglers, Two of Whom Seem to Be Needing Something to Be "Compleat," Was Furnished by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif. This Might Be an Opportune Moment to Remind Contributors to the Monitor Camera Club That Only Glossy Prints Are Acceptable, and That Full Details, Including Sender's Name and Address, Should Be Written on the Back of Each.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Owe No Man"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

SINCE childhood the writer has heard and treasured the inspiring story of a great-uncle who owned a cotton mill in the north of England. He was prosperous until the Civil War in the United States which caused deplorable conditions in the Lancashire cotton industry and eventually caused his business to go into bankruptcy. He tried hard to get started again, but without much success; for no cotton was being sent to England and no weaving was possible.

At the close of the Civil War he and his young wife set out with more courage than money for America. They settled in Philadelphia, and after a long unsuccessful search for work, during which their funds were almost used up, he went from door to door asking for umbrellas to re-cover, which his wife repaired.

He soon, however, secured work in his own line of business, and eventually he again became a mill owner.

Forty years after he had left England he retired, a wealthy man, and for the first time during those many years was able to take a long holiday. This he spent returning to England and searching for every creditor to whom he owed money at the time his first business was bankrupt. The search took him to many parts of England, the highlands of Scotland, and Ireland and in every case the debt with 40 years' interest was paid, either to the original creditor or his heirs.

This task took over a year to complete, but he went back to the United States a happy man for he had achieved a long-cherished ambition.

In Lighter Vein

A Pleasant Evening

It was a dark night at Aldershot, and in the gloom could be heard the sound of an approaching horse. "Halt! Who goes there?" barked the picket.

"Regimental commander."

"Dismount, sir, and advance to be recognized."

The colonel dismounted and came over to the picket, who presented arms with a snap. "Proceed, sir!" he said.

As he laboriously got back on his horse, the colonel asked: "By the way, who posted you here?"

"Oh, nobody, sir," replied the picket. "I'm just practicing."—*Answers.*

But Not Flippant

A young bride decided to cook a lobster as a surprise for her husband. She had been warned that the crustacean must be strictly fresh to be its best. Stopping at a fish market, she asked: "Have you any fresh lobsters?"

"Here are the live ones," responded the clerk, pointing to a case in which live lobsters were moving around.

"But are you sure they're fresh?" persisted the bride.—*Acco Press.*

Mrs. Newrich Buys Books

"I should like to buy some nice new novels, please."

"Do you wish something light?" asked the clerk.

"It doesn't matter, really. I have my car with me."

Fresh Start

"So you've forsaken the world and become a disciple of Gandhi?"

"Yes, I'm starting off with a clean sheet."

Little Squirt

"Are you a doctor?" asked a young lady, stepping into a drug store.

"Naw," replied the youth behind the white counter. "I'm just the fizzician."—*American Boy.*

Ugh!

Dentist: "Open wider, please—just a little wider."

Lady: "Ah-a-a-ah."

Dentist (inserting towel, sponge, and fist): "Fine. How are all your folks?"

Friendly Warning

Mistress: "Mary, when you wait at table tonight for my guests, please don't wear any jewelry."

Maid: "I have nothing valuable, ma'am, but I thank you for the warning."—*Deutsche Illustrierte.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Sihon, King of the Amorites

WHEN the children of Israel were advancing toward the Promised Land after their long period of wandering in the wilderness, they approached the territory of the Amorites, which lay to the east of the Dead Sea and of the Jordan; but when they asked Sihon for permission to make their way peacefully through his country, that ruler's answer took the form or armed resistance.

The two armies met at a place called Jahaz; and Israel there won a decisive victory, obtaining possession of Sihon's dominions from the river Arnon in the south to his northern boundary, the Jabbok (Num. 21:21-24).

In particular, Moses and his men captured the city of Heshbon, Sihon's capital, and proceeded to celebrate their victory in a fragment of early Hebrew poetry recorded in Numbers 21:27-30; while, in the Book of Psalms, special reference is made to this event (135:11 and 136:19).

Daily Anecdote

Melting Baseness

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS story is told of King Philip, father of Alexander the Great: A trusted captain in his army had turned traitor and was planning to overthrow the king. Instead of throwing the traitor into a dungeon, as his friends urged, King Philip invited him to his palace and showed him every courtesy and kindness.

Instead of betraying the king into the hands of his enemies as he had planned to do, the captain became so ashamed of his past baseness and treason to such a noble king that he became King Philip's stanch friend and defender.

Later he learned that the king had known his treasonable intentions all the while. His love and respect for his noble sovereign knew no bounds. "How did you know that forgiveness, kindness, and trust could be depended upon to reform a rascal like me?" he asked the king.

"Oh," replied King Philip, "I learned that long ago from life itself."

Today's Limerick

First bass in a country church choir,
He sang every week 'neath the spoir.
His voice was so low,
And thundered out so,
That people came miles to enquoir.

Quotation for Today

HE TO whom the Eternal Word speaketh, is delivered from many an opinion.

—THOMAS A KEMPIS

Mr. Scroggins

Common and Garden

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

MR. SCROGGINS sat on the elm (Ulmus Campestria) near Charles Street, which, as any Boston person could tell you, separates Boston Common from the Public Garden. On one side of the venerable squirrel sat Fib, chieftain of sparrows; on the other side sat Florrie, pompous pigeon.

"As I was saying," said Scroggins, tilting his high hat forward until the edge rested on his small nose, "as I was saying—there's a difference between the Public Garden and the Common."

"You mean Charles Street," said Florrie. As she said it she winked, but with only one eye. The other eye stared.

"I mean, hurrumph, difference," said Scroggins.

Fib hopped about on the branch in great excitement. "What is the difference if it's not Charles Street," said Fib.

Scroggins gazed into the leaves and hurrumphed a few times. "There's not only one difference but many," he said, wisely.

Florrie winked rapidly.

"Of course, of course," said Fib, "but what are they if they're not Charles Street?"

The noted squirrel looked kindly at his sparrow friend. "Let us think together," he said.

Fib was so taken back by this suggestion that he flew off in great excitement, giving the impression that he was going in all directions at once. He flew back in a few minutes.

"All right," he said, "I've taken a look and I can see one great difference—the Garden is neater than the Common."

Florrie winked.

"Very good, very good," said Scroggins. "Neatness is important."

"Why?" said Florrie.

Scroggins waved his cane in the direction of the Garden. "Because there are flower beds in the Public Garden," he said, "and it's nice to be neat where there are flowers."

Fib was so impressed by this point that he dashed off again.

Scroggins hurrumphed and Florrie winked.

When Fib came back, Scroggins made several other points. "They put more water on the grass in the Garden," he said. "They rake the leaves off the grass oftener. The walks are softer in the Garden and easier to walk on. Then, there are lots of differences between the frog pond in the Common and the lake in the Garden. There are no frogs in the frog pond. Boys and girls bathe there. In the Garden there are ducks, Neck and Crop and other swans, ducklings, an island, and John Boom.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Discussing the Common and the Garden.

John is one of the oldest frogs in Boston."

"And Levi is the smallest turtle," said Fib.

"And also an orphan," said Florrie.

Scroggins smiled at her approvingly. "The point is well taken," he said.

The three friends sat and sat for quite a while without saying anything further. At last Scroggins wound up the subject. "But I love them both," he said, "and I don't know which I love more."

Fib caught up his final word. "Let's go to both and find out," he said.

So they left the shade of the English elm (Ulmus Campestris) and headed for the Common. "And Charles Street is still here," said Florrie as the three friends paused before crossing that thoroughfare.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Rental Lists

A BOY who had no money to invest even in secondhand objects decided that there was money in all the unused sewing machines, baby buggies, bread mixers, washing machines, etc., that some housewives seldom used. He went to each house and asked if there was anything of the kind the family would be willing to put on his rental list.

Before the first day was over he had a large variety of articles listed. Then he made a survey of the younger couples to see if they could make use of his "rentables" for a day, a week, or a longer period. He had a percent of his rental fees for his labor; and if he sold any article he had a good commission on the sale.

B. R. L.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"By" or "with" after "accompany"

(H. J., who good-naturedly says that "since you have straightened us out on 'compare to' and 'compare with,' perhaps you can help us with 'accompanied by' and 'accompanied with'")—As a general rule, "accompanied by" applies to persons; "accompanied with" applies to things. For example, a young woman may be accompanied by her mother; but a letter might be accompanied with a check. Other uses follow:

The singer was accompanied at the piano by Mr. Jones.
The quake was accompanied with a rumbling sound.
The pupils were accompanied by their teacher.
The wedding invitation was accompanied with an "at home" card.

There, therefore (Mrs. A. A. B.)—Sound them *thair*, to rhyme with "fair," and *thair'-fore* (*ai* as in *fair*, *o* long). In each instance the *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Honolulu (D. D.) — Yes, the first *o* is preferably long, *Ho-no-loo'-loo* (second *o* as in *obey*, each *oo* as in *food*; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Adventures of Waddles—Work to Do

By THE HAGERS

WE SAID GOOD-BYE, THE TWO OF US—
MY AUNT MATILDA LEFT BY BUS—
AND DRAKEVILLE SEEMED, QUITE SUDDENLY,
A VERY EMPTY PLACE TO ME.
I WATCHED JOE TEAL REPAIR HIS GATE;
TED SAID HE'D HAVE TO WORK TILL LATE.
I THEN REMEMBERED THAT I, TOO,
HAD LOTS OF WORK AT HOME TO DO.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Planning for Poverty

SOONER or later we are going to perceive that much of our present planning is planning for scarcity, not for abundance. On all sides the day's news illustrates this error. Crops are restricted, factories are shut down by owners or by strikers, nations restrict trade. Each group seeks by withholding to enrich itself, with the result that the abundance all might share is lost in quarreling over its division.

One of the clearest illustrations is the American textile strike. The public has been remarkably tolerant of the violence, the terrific waste and the injury to recovery which this struggle has caused because of a growing conviction that the whole economic system is weakened when some sections of it are as ill paid as most textile workers have been. As soon as economists begin to look at the worker—or the farmer—not merely as a producer but as a market, business sense as well as humane sympathy urges better conditions for him. But in the present struggle employers have contended that between the processing tax and increased costs they have no margin left to give to labor.

On the whole, this contention has been upheld by the Government's own figures. On the other hand, union leaders declare that if production were limited and competition restrained, prices could be raised and better wages paid. One of their main objectives is a thirty-hour week. And even while riot guns are roaring in a dozen states and scores of men and women are shot in violent struggle for this limitation, a notable economic survey is released by the Brookings Institution which clearly shows that limitation is another word for lack.

Perhaps the most pertinent paragraph in this report is this:

> In 1929, the working week averaged close to fifty-one hours, but America did not even then produce the quantity of goods and services required for a satisfactory standard of living. It is obvious that any material reduction in the working week must result in less goods and services and a lower standard of living.

Of course, the survey is considering the needs of the community as a whole. The strikers, on the other hand, are concerned with their own needs. The same thing is true of the farmers and of every group which seeks to restrict its output, its contribution to community wealth, in order to obtain a larger share of that wealth. That is the chief reason they organize and impose crop controls and union rules. But they had good teachers — industrialists who organized monopolies and trade associations to control production and keep prices up.

Most of the present advocates of governmental planning point to all these efforts of groups to "plan" production for their own enrichment and the impoverishment of the community as justification for official efforts to coördinate and balance the planning in the interests of the whole community. So far their own efforts in most countries have been so largely directed to merely adjusting restrictions rather than to adjusting opportunities that planning is almost another word for limitation and lack. Admittedly something must be done to stop chaotic, destructive planning by selfish groups. But if government merely coördinates limitation it is not planning for abundance.

The Key to Bank Reform

JAMES P. WARBURG, in his Buffalo speech yesterday, put his finger on the weakness of American banking. He admitted justification for current criticism of the system. But, as he said, "What failed to stand up under the strain of the recent depression was not a system, but a hotch-potch of hybrid remnants of various old systems incompletely and loosely knit together by an unfinished attempt to build a system by means of the Federal Reserve mechanism." This is the crux of the whole difficulty.

Such a hotch-potch as Mr. Warburg described is simply a hangover of the old frontier civilization. It helped to develop America. Of that there can be no question, and those who cite the experience of Canada, with its nine or ten integrated banks, would do well to remember this service. The pioneers pressed forward to conquer the wilderness. Behind them always came a bank, and no enterprise which was bent on development ever lacked a backer in the shape of some banking institution. In fact, several of them often competed in providing the means whereby the wilderness yielded to the tap-tap-tap of the pioneer.

But—the frontier is now conquered. And the American banking system remains the same old "hotch-potch," with competition reigning as fiercely as ever, both in extending loans in good weather and in calling in loans in foul weather.

Canada might do worse as an undeveloped country than take the American banking systems as a model. But in its present stage of development the United States has certainly a great need of Canada's. The United States is now a settled community. The pioneering must be vertical, not horizontal. It must, therefore, have a settled banking system, one which can be a united bulwark against those forces of liquidation, which means those forces of fear, that periodically assail business. This, in the words of Walter Bagehot, is what a banking system is for. It must have an attitude diametrically opposed to the community's. When the community's enthusiasm for expansion crosses the border line into speculation, the banking system must be a restraining force. When popular fears negative all new enterprise, it must supply a floor against needless liquidation, such as both the British and the Canadian systems have provided.

This will never happen in the United States until one banking system replaces the existing forty-nine. Competition is too rife under the existing order. At one corner there is a bank which opens its vaults generously during times of boom. At the opposite corner another bank, anxious to retain its clientele, has to be equally hospitable. The reckoning finds them in the same competitive mood. If one bank is calling in loans, thereby advertising its liquidity, then the other bank has to do the same. Competition is an excellent thing in many spheres of business enterprise. But in banking, with its function as a stabilizing factor of the economic system, it is disastrous.

There is only one way of bringing American banking abreast of these settled times. That is to make one system out of forty-nine. It is a matter of record that the state systems could be brought into the Federal Reserve System without a constitutional amendment. At the start of his administration President Roosevelt might have secured this great reform. The opportunity, however, was lost. The systems were allowed to reopen as "a hotch-potch of hybrid remnants of various old systems incompletely and loosely knit together by an unfinished attempt to build a system by means of the Federal Reserve mechanism." Mr. Warburg has added his voice to the clamor that such an anachronism should no longer clog the march toward economic stability.

Radiocasting for India's Masses

A NEW and potent influence is for the first time since the dawn of history about to enter into the simple lives of 200,000,000 peasants inhabiting half a million villages in India.

This stupendous fact lies behind a seemingly prosaic announcement just made at Simla by Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India:

> My Government has decided to proceed as quickly as possible with the erection of a large transmitting station in New Delhi, which will broadcast entertainments in Urdu and English. This, we hope, will prove to be only the first step toward the establishment of a complete system of broadcasting covering the whole of India, under which the provinces will have the benefit of the expression of their own culture in their own languages, with an added element of English program matter.

In other words, the hitherto almost undisputed sway of the Oriental story-teller in that country is to be seriously challenged. India is a land of scattered villages. Seventy-one out of every hundred of its people depend directly upon the cultivation of their own or other people's fields. Only a small minority can read. But all of them have imaginations of a liveliness to which there is hardly anything comparable in the Western world. The long, hot nights of the East are little conducive to sleep, but afford, under dense foliaged mango trees, infinite opportunity for social gatherings and for talk.

The Indian political agitator has taken advantage of this fact. Something has been done by the Government of India since 1911, by means of news agency and other enterprise, to counter some of the grosser forms of resultant subversive activity so far as this has been possible through the written word. But the problem of doing the same by the spoken language has not hitherto been solved. The multitudinous nature of the tongues and dialects used in India makes the radiocaster's task there almost uniquely difficult. Nevertheless, a great field of opportunity lies open. Lord Willingdon, in approaching it from the side of entertainment, is taking a road well calculated to succeed. His new radio station at Delhi is only a beginning. But it initiates an experiment of vast possibility not only in India but wherever corresponding social conditions prevail.

A Musical Pioneer

SIR GEORGE HENSCHEL was a link between the musical worlds of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. Friend of Brahms, Liszt and Clara Schumann, he continued into the nineteen-thirties as orchestral conductor and as singer over the radio.

As first conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, he was a pioneer who helped to lay the foundations of symphonic music in America. Fifty years later, when he returned to conduct the Boston orchestra in the program with which he had inaugurated its first season, he was, by general consent, not merely a figure from the historic past but a vital and dynamic leader.

After three seasons in Boston, Sir George returned to Europe, settled in London and became the founder and first director of the London Symphony, which he directed for eleven years.

Sir George was no less distinguished as a singer than as a conductor. He was counted one of the finest baritones of his time. He also had conspicuous success as a vocal teacher, succeeding Jenny Lind in 1886 in the professorship of singing at the Royal College of Music. He was a writer on musical subjects, and a composer of talent. A versatile man, Sir George played an important part in musical development over a period of more than half a century.

Bookman's Travels

Those People

By L. A. Sloper

ON BOARD S. S. PRINCESS CHARLOTTE

OUR fellow travelers are charming people. Mostly of the middle class, reasonably well-to-do, intelligent. A few live on their incomes, and travel much of the time. But for the most part they are professional or commercial workers who have had to save for their holiday — professors, teachers, small business men, office assistants. The respectable, substantial class which is supposed to be the bulwark of democracy in Canada and the United States.

Not very liberal-minded. They have the limited outlook of their comfortable kind. The longshoremen's strike on the Pacific coast naturally comes in for much discussion. To most of our traveling companions the strikers are Those People; as if they belonged to a different race, from Mars perhaps, or the Moon, who, if you prick them, will not bleed, and who should not expect to be able to support their families in comfort.

* * *

A little while ago, says the Capitalist, Those People were complaining that there were no jobs. Now, when they have jobs, they quit them. The working man, says the Shipowner, ought to be required to work twelve hours a day; otherwise, he only gets into Vice. It's Those Agitators, says the Salesman, who cause all the trouble among the prosperous and satisfied American workers. Whether aliens or not, they ought to be sent back to Russia, where they belong. Says the Butterfly: I understand some of Those People are quite intelligent.

Not all our fellow tourists are like that. A few of them may be classed as liberals, examples of that quaint type which, comfortable itself, cannot be entirely happy in the thought that there are other people who are economically ill-conditioned. These liberals do not agree with the Mountie who said: "We ride 'em down; that's all you can do." They feel that something more than violence and the closed mind is needed to deal with a situation in which a large part of the population must go hungry because it has produced too much wealth. Rather dangerous people themselves, you see, these liberals.

They believe, too, that a good way to increase discontent and revolt is to deny all semblance of justice to people who are suffering from remediable defects in the economic system. They have read history. They recall that Samuel Adams was an agitator and a rebel, who, if he had not succeeded in his rebellion, would have become a traitor instead of a patriotic hero. They don't care for violence, but they dislike it as much on one side of the fence as on the other. They are sticklers for logic. It's a wonder they're at liberty.

* * *

Jamie is another matter. Jamie (so christened by Maggie) is one of the ship's officers. There's a burr in the mouth of him would make you hear the gale tearing through the heather. He's little use for liberals, or conservatives. He sees small difference betweeh the two of them. For the C. C. F. (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation) of Canada he has much use. He had great hopes of them, up to the last election. Since their overthrow by the Liberals, he's been discouraged.

Things, according to Jamie, are going from bad to wuss for the working man, and nothing is being done about it. The people haven't the sense to look out for their own interests. The soldiers suppress the workers and don't seem to know they're suppressing their own people. The horizon is dark.

Dour, shy and unsociable, Jamie has a great love for mankind in his heart. His manner is not ingratiating, but win his confidence and he will talk freely to you of the sea, of ships and of men. A realist, he has his ideals. He is honest, loyal and fearless. About the future, he is pessimistic. Let's hope he's wrong.

Under the Rockies

Woodcut by Paul Landacre. Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Prairie Byway

TANG of crisp mountain air, music of impetuous streams tumbling and splashing in their rush down mountain sides, and skies vast and high and blue set the stage as we two Englishwomen started from Glacier National Park, Montana, thrilled with an expectancy of adventure.

The agent of the Great Northern Railway told us that it was quite impossible for us to reach Banff by road in one day and that we must go by train via Seattle, which meant a two days' longer journey. But we could not spare this time and so we left Glacier at 7 a. m. in a touring car belonging to the hotel, hoping to reach Cardston on the Alberta prairie, forty or fifty miles away, in time to catch the bus for McLeod on the second stage of our adventurous journey to the Canadian Rockies.

When we arrived at Cardston, the innkeeper gave us the disquieting news that there was no bus and that therefore we would not be able to make connections at McLeod, another fifty miles away, to reach Calgary, our last connecting point for Banff, on that night. But we insisted that we must reach the Rockies without fail that same day and therefore it was imperative that we get to McLeod to catch our bus.

* * *

"Then I must send you there in a taxi," said the innkeeper, as though it were the easiest thing in the world to hail a taxi in the middle of the prairie!

We looked around! A cowboy with gay trappings and picturesque costume was prancing up and down the cobblestones of the little village street on a spirited bronco. A few interested loiterers had gathered around the inn door eager not to miss a word of what was said, for an arrival at the inn was an event of the day.

We wondered where the taxi was to come from. It appeared suddenly as though by magic outside the inn door! I wish you could have seen it! And I wish you could have seen the driver! In the last decade he must have been a cowboy, now his face was scarred and wrinkled, but was set with the youngest and keenest of eyes, which for most of a lifetime had gazed into the illimitable distance of blue and of azure and gold, and now were giving us a quick look-over. The next moment we were off; off into the great unknown.

We raced along that prairie byway at a breakneck speed, our chauffeur looking neither to the right hand nor to the left; but he did not need to, as we met nobody and nothing all along the way. Once only at a crossroad a signpost flashed by bearing the astounding words, "876 miles to Winnipeg." That was some sign for two Englishwomen to gaze upon, when the whole of England and Scotland are barely 650 miles across!

We made that cross-country fifty-mile drive to McLeod in record time. I say record time because as we drove up to the tiny store which was gasoline station, bus office, and "eats" in one, we heard a sound that reminded us of early English coaching days—and with a "view halloo" (or what sounded like it to our unaccustomed ears), from around the corner there sped the Calgary bus. During all the rest of the afternoon we were to marvel at the varying toots of that horn as it made itself loudly heard in the few villages and hamlets through which we passed.

All through that afternoon we gazed spellbound into the ever-changing blue-pink distances. Hour after hour we feasted our eyes on a vastness of color and brightness and glory. Once on the high uplands a huge hawk, with cream-colored streaks showing under his outspread wings, hovered over us for quite a while. This incident must always be associated in my mind with a tall white post bearing the sign, "Entrance to the Prince of Wales' Ranch."

We had arrived at High River Junction, Alberta. And here we came to miles and miles of golden sheaves of wheat flanked in the distance by the high Rockies. A light fall of snow had made each particular peak look rosy in the slowly setting sun. And out of the field of gold a boy and girl came riding toward us, pillion fashion, she with rosy cheeks and starry eyes, and he waving his gray sombrero in joyous greeting.

* * *

Overhead fleecy clouds were casting cobalt, violet, purple, gray and emerald shadows everywhere and spirals of golden mist were shrouding the distant crags. Once, as we drew nearer to this fairy chain we caught sight of a small lake, aflame with crimson and with gold, half hidden in a cleft of rock. Pointed mountain peaks in the evening light took on fantastic shapes of towers and broken turret stairs, rising straight up out of the prairie.

And as the sun sank lower we abruptly left the plains and turned into a deep defile of solid rock. This led us out into a valley where in crimson twilight unfamiliar birds greeted us with a burst of song as they went to their rest. And then from valley to forest again where all around lived another world; eyes peeping at us from behind bushes, and big forms lurking in the undergrowth.

Twice a bear scurried across our road and disappeared into the thicket; once we saw seven of them peering at us over the bushes. We heard the shrill cry of the lynx cat close beside us and many times we heard the weird call of the loon.

And so we came to Banff in the time allotted, to that magnificent gorge in the mountains so well known to so many, with its rushing Bow River, its superb château with its wide terraces and beautifully laid out gardens.

MARGUERITE SCOTT TILL

The Wide Horizon

Headlines On the Rising Sun

By J. Roscoe Drummond

CROSSING THE UNITED STATES

LARGE-TYPE black-face headlines have been clouding the Far Eastern horizon. They have been appearing not merely in the Chinese newspapers and the Japanese, but in the Russian newspapers, the British and the American. They indicate, as between all these countries, conflict, disturbance, misunderstanding—danger. They reveal that while in 1931 and '32 war was fought in Manchuria without a declaration of war, the Far East in 1933 and '34 has a declaration of peace without peace itself.

The issues concern the stuff that wars are made of. They concern the industrial life line of Japan; they concern the territorial integrity of China, the national prestige of Russia, the long-developed commerce of Great Britain and the United States. These issues, unsettled by war and thus far unsettled in peace, lie behind the news of recent weeks and will continue to lie behind the news for weeks to come.

* * *

Not since Manchuria became Manchukuo and Japanese statesmanship discarded Geneva have events of the Far East so focused the attention of the front pages of the world's press. And there has been no underproduction of news; the events were, therefore, critical, for few newspaper editors misjudge what vitally concerns their readers. These headlines raise doubts and questions the answers to which cannot safely be delayed:

MANCHUKUO BREAKS WITH RUSSIA OVER CHINESE RAILROAD DISPUTE

and

SOVIET SHARPLY DEMANDS JAPAN CEASE "AGGRESSION"

The Russian-built Chinese Eastern Railroad in Manchuria has been for sale. Negotiations for its purchase by Manchukuo had been under way in Tokyo. The incident, its issues many-sided, illustrates the delicacy of Russo-Japanese relations.

Again:

MANCHUKUO MORE PROSPEROUS TODAY THAN EVER BEFORE

PARADISE IN MANCHUKUO FAILS TO MEET JAPANESE PREDICTIONS

together with these:

JAPAN WARNS WESTERN POWERS AGAINST AIDING CHINA

TOKYO WANTS HELP TO END CHAOS WITHIN CHINA

Is the Manchurian adventure proving beneficial or disadvantageous to Japan? To Manchukuo? Will Japan join with the interested powers in guaranteeing the peace of the Pacific and compete for the commerce of Asia or will she conceive in her interests to play a lone hand with a view to controlling that commerce?

And these:

U. S. STARTS PHILIPPINES ON WAY TO INDEPENDENCE

JAPAN WARNS PHILIPPINES AGAINST RAISING TARIFFS

TOKYO TO DEMAND NAVAL PARITY

SWANSON SAYS PARITY UNJUSTIFIED

LARGEST NAVAL APPROPRIATION ASKED BY JAPANESE OFFICIALS

Whither the Philippines? Will the naval conference of 1935 preserve gains of 1922 and 1930, achieve further reduction or failing, open a dangerous naval race on the Pacific? The merits of the issues are not on one side only.

* * *

Says William Philip Simms in the New York World-Telegram: "Japan instead of withdrawing from her ambitious program, will push on, come what may. She is convinced it is a struggle of life and death. What others think does not matter."

Says Prof. F. R. Eldridge in Current History: "We have been told that a conflict in the Pacific area is inevitable because of the Japanese temper, and that the Island Empire represents at present the greatest menace to the peace of the world. A dispassionate review of the factors involved, however, leads to another conclusion. Japan does not want war. She wants only security and the opportunity to trade peacefully throughout the world."

My own view must await first-hand contact with the Orient, further knowledge of the facts and fictions of the conflicting claims, further investigation of the motives and acts of the principal players. To that end the Chichibu Maru will carry about twenty of us American newspaper writers as it sails over the calm waters of the Pacific, from the Far West to the Far East.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Fairness to Veterans

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As the wife of a World War veteran, may I thank you for your splendid editorial, "War Is a Racket." I am grateful to find the Monitor printing some of the truth about what the ex-service man went through in the World War. The only fault I have ever found with the Monitor was its unfair and unjust attitude toward payment of the adjusted service certificates to World War veterans. Surely anyone familiar with the facts as General Butler records them cannot help but agree that the soldier is deserving of his "back pay," for that is what it really is. The soldier who went through untold horrors, which even now he dare not remember, and received $9 a month after the Government had deducted part of his pay for his relatives, insurance and Liberty bonds, is surely entitled to some pay from a country which paid vast sums to munition plants and various industrial plants for goods that could not be used. We are paying millions for relief, until even that is becoming a racket, but we won't pay the soldiers who gave their youth, ideals, health, not to mention their jobs and careers, for their country. Give the service man the benefit of an unbiased opinion. (Mrs.) ETHEL E. PETERS

Easton, Penna.

Breaking Political Barriers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The New Deal has always received a very fair and impartial treatment in your news and editorial columns. This attitude is in striking contrast with a critical attitude sometimes observed even among the Monitor readers, whose political and economic convictions differ from the New Deal. One can have no quarrel with the individuals believing in non-interference with the so-called laws of demand and supply or considering profit as a necessary stimulus to enterprise.

It is, therefore, regrettable to find sometimes the discussion shifted from the ideals and methods to personalities. It is evident that finding fault with acts, behavior and manners of our presidents, their wives and families contributes nothing to the firmer grasp and understanding of the ideals of good this country is seeking.

If the most serious accusation against the Administration is its maintenance of the spoils system, may it not be that the preference of a Democratic Administration for Democrats and of a Republican Administration for Republicans is motivated sometimes by the bitter resentments and hatreds expressed against individuals of the opposite political faith.

If the individuals would guard their thought against personal antagonism and confine their discussions to political differences, maybe the kindly humane feelings thus cultivated would eventually break down the barriers of exclusion of members of a different political party. ALEX NYMAN

Weehawken, N. J.

Imperial Valley Conditions

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We thank you for saying "Imperial Valley Still Smiles," but we cannot help but pick out a few weak points in Mr. Holdom's review.

He says, "Today, there is little to differentiate farms from the dreary miles of desert surrounding them." That hardly holds true, since this valley has thousands of acres of permanent crops, such as citrus, grapes, asparagus, pecans, etc., which have been kept watered by parceling out our available supply. Even at that, there is a vast difference between the Valley's lands after two months of drought and the desert, as anyone would see who notes the landscape closely.

It is evident from Mr. Holdom's article that he does not thoroughly understand the agriculture of this region. July and August are ordinarily dormant months for field crops with the exception of milo maize; even the alfalfa lies dormant in August; but a drought does vitally affect pasturage, which has been the greatest drawback. One reason why it may be necessary to ship hay back into the Valley at a later date (none has yet been shipped in) is because Imperial Valley supplies vast amounts of hay for coast markets, and it trucks it out as it is harvested from the middle of March on through the cutting season, which extends ordinarily to late July.

It is true that the temperature in the Valley goes above 100 degrees Fahrenheit, but it does not remain there night and day. And again our climate has its vagaries like everywhere else. It rained .75 of an inch on August 29. Of course, the rain brought only momentary relief.

We are glad that Mr. Holdom brought out the benefits of Boulder Dam. Many easterners have been rather fretful over this undertaking, not realizing that it meant the preservation of an American community.

El Centro, Calif. RUSSELL BENNITT

Effect of Farm Strike

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter in the Monitor by Miss Joanna Varga, regarding the onion growers, is so true! The regular folks sent out by newspapers cannot see what it is all about. Why not hire a few farmers to write up these farm strikes for you? I tried my level best to get six men last week to help me pick pears, but they sat on the front porch of the little store, confident that the welfare would not allow them to be hungry this fall and winter, so why should they work? They do not strike, they simply do not work. A farm strike would be dreadful on the city fellows. The farmer could keep himself from starving, but the striking men and women would soon get hungry with no foodstuff going into the cities. EVELYN HARRIS.

Betterton, Md.

Mirror of Opinion

Just Maybe

OUT of the mouths of children—their observations have a directness sometimes that is rather startling. A world of truth is contained in the following:

There was a father, who, to keep his child quiet, cut a map of the world into pieces and gave them to the child to put together as a jig-saw puzzle.

To the surprise of the father, the child had completed it in a very few minutes.

"How did you manage to do it so quickly?" asked the astonished father.

"Oh, Daddy," said the boy, "there was a picture of a man on the back. I put the man right, and then the world came right itself."

Maybe — just maybe, that's the whole answer.—*Seattle Washcoegg.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 12, 1934

Illustrated by Charles Eaton

By ERNEST K. LINDLEY

Author of "The Roosevelt Revolution: First Phase"

BY ANY PRACTICAL TEST, the New Deal up to the present must be put down not only as a success, but as a very great success. It can be argued endlessly, of course, that if Mr. Roosevelt had done this or had not done that we would be better off today than we are. Nevertheless, the inescapable fact remains that the nation is far better off than when he took office.

Disregarding for the moment the initiation of reforms designed to remove a few of the most blatant evils of our social system and the launching of long-range movements, such as those to conserve natural resources, economic recovery has proceeded at a rapid rate in seventeen months under the New Deal. In fact, it has progressed more rapidly than in any other nation in the world.

Now this recovery must be due either to the New Deal or to what is loosely called "natural" recovery. It can scarcely be maintained that the vast array of stimulative and restrictive measures which make up the New Deal have had no effect. If one assumes that forces of "natural" recovery have been at work, the net effect of the New Deal must have been either to promote or to retard them. "Natural" recovery, as it is conceived by most of those who speak of it, is more or less intimately bound up with the idea of "world recovery." Again assuming that there has been such a thing as "world recovery" in the sense of an upturn common to all capitalistic countries, anyone who asserts that the New Deal has failed to produce economic recovery or that it has prevented a "natural" recovery must explain why the United States has experienced greater improvement than any other nation since Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration.

In point of fact, talk of "world recovery" is much less popular now than it was six months or a year ago. Will anyone contend that France or Germany is better off than seventeen months ago? Most of those who speak of "world" recovery have had their eyes fixed on the British Empire and a few nations closely linked to it economically. They make up a considerable area of the world's surface, but even the most elementary examination of the policies pursued by Great Britain and its Dominions must seriously modify the idea of a natural world recovery. Great Britain herself, suffering from a chronic post-war depression, fell from no such great height of prosperity as did the United States.

By JAMES TRUE

Publisher, "Industrial Control Reports"

OUR ESTABLISHED industrial system furnishes the premise from which we may fairly judge the present results and forecast the ultimate fate of the so-called New Deal. During its development, American business has established certain laws and standards to govern its successful operation. These have been proven, through countless trials, to depend on sound principles. For this reason, they govern the processes of all business and financing, whether the processes are conducted by an individual, a commercial organization, or a government agency.

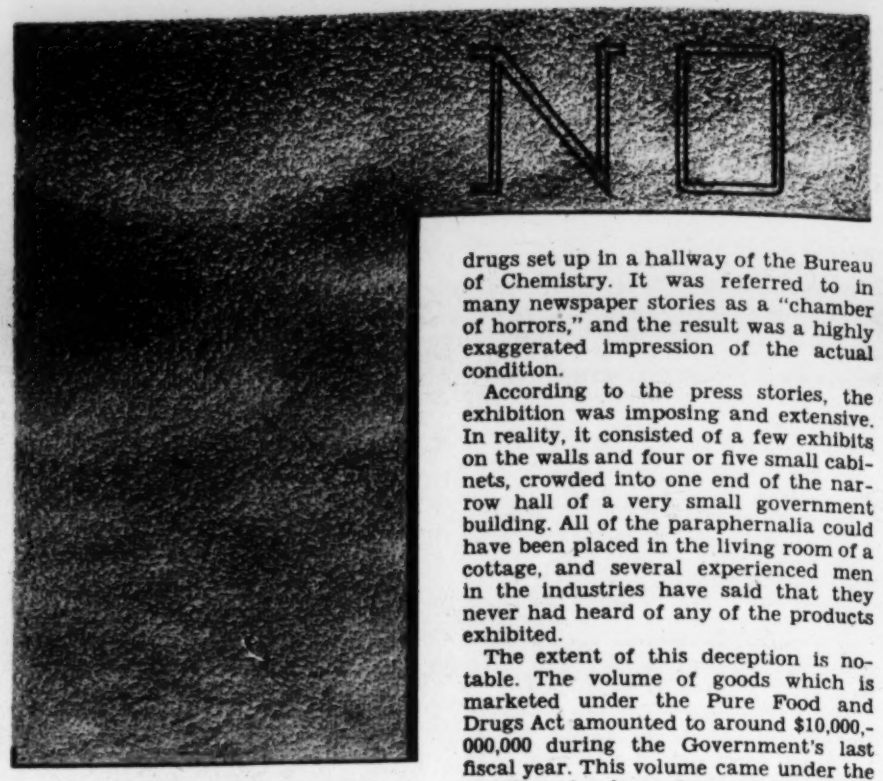
When the New Deal was inaugurated, unemployment was at its peak. Our industries, under favorable circumstances, are capable of employing 24,000,000 men and women. Obviously, intelligent procedure would have inspired confidence in industry and supported it with every possible influence. But, under the New Deal, the Administration deliberately destroyed confidence in industry and weakened its structure, not only with an amazing campaign of publicity, but also through the enactment of legislation drawn by theorists who know little or nothing of business.

It is generally agreed among practical economists in every country that the depression was caused by a backlash from the World War. But this fact has been studiously ignored by the Administration in all of its voluminous propaganda.

The New Deal has employed more than 100 trained press agents to sell its experiments to the public. To give these men effective material, the Administration set the Washington stage with a series of dramatic investigations, and published a long list of the salaries of successful business managers.

It was soon apparent that the motive was to discredit industry and finance, and to create a nation-wide conviction that our economic woes were attributable to the general dishonesty and incapacity of industrial and financial management. Most of the newspaper releases put out by the Administration emphasized this theme. Practically all of the speeches made by new deal promoters intimated that the faults and failures of industry were responsible for the depression.

If one corporation had attacked another in this fashion, it would have failed in its endeavor and invited legal retaliation. And it is not reasonable to



Nor did it fall to anything like the same depth of depression.

Before the post-1929 depression it had such stabilizing devices as the "dole" and a tax system that preserved a reasonable balance between saving and consumption. And a year and a half before a positive step was taken in the United States, Great Britain and its Dominions had abandoned the gold standard and accepted the benefits of de facto revaluation of their currencies. They also canalized their trade to some extent in the Ottawa agreements, and Great Britain extended its measures of insulation against the disruption of international laissez-faire capitalism with trade agreements with other nations. The British slum-clearance and domestic agricultural program were other measures which stimulated recovery.

Other factors, such as the stronger British and Canadian banking systems, could be explored. But it is well to remember that British recovery was from a much higher level than the pit into which we fell and that it was not "natural." In some respects the policies which Great Britain pursued were less abhorrent to orthodox financial thought than some of the measures of the New Deal, but in other respects they go fully as far in their interference with the concepts of classical economics.

When Mr. Roosevelt took office, the American economic system was in collapse. The banking panic was a final convulsion of deflation. If quick and decisive action had not been taken, the country, within a few days, would have been in a state of anarchy. His success in reviving a large part of the banking system gave him a brief respite. Fortunately, he had a program. The New Deal contains a certain amount of improvization and some inconsistencies, but as a whole it is the embodiment of policies carefully worked out in advance.

It was clear at the outset, and it soon became doubly clear, that reliance on orthodox measures, such as balancing the budget, to set the stage for a "natural" recovery was impossible. Whatever its merits—and in my judgment they are dubious—an orthodox program was socially impossible. Twelve or fifteen million unemployed and their families, hundreds of thousands of farmers who could not meet payments on their debts and hundreds of thousands of home owners in a similar predicament, would not have countenanced it. Any government which would have tried to stand on the program advocated by our conservative financial and business leaders would have been guilty of the grossest stupidity in its disregard for the safety of the state.

There is not space here even to list, much less to discuss, individually, the measures of the New Deal. But let us look at a few of them. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration and related relief measures were indispensable to social safety. It may be more pleasing to regard them as humanitarian in purpose. It is more realistic to look on them as minimum expenditures for the preservation of peace and the protection of the institutions of private property. Socially, the mortgage relief measures have served a similar purpose. Economically, they have pared off a little of two insupportable peaks of debt. The railroad and municipal bankruptcy acts and the corporate reorganization act are all designed to expedite the reduction of insupportable burdens of debt. Undoubtedly, the reduction of railroad debt will have to be undertaken in a more thoroughgoing manner.

These debt reduction devices have been supplemented by inflationary measures. The swiftest means of lessening the discrepancy between debt and raw material prices was by reduction of the gold content of the dollar. The more elaborate consequences calculated by Professor Warren and other monetary economists are left for the future to reveal. If Mr. Roosevelt were relying wholly or primarily on them, he would have no Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no National Recovery Administration — in fact, nothing but monetary management, for, according to Professor Warren, nothing else is necessary. Mr. Roosevelt is too practical to stake the welfare of the nation on a theory. Reduction of the gold content of the dollar produced important, if limited, results.

The main job of managing farm prices falls on the AAA, which was never presented as anything more than a means of grappling with a calamitous agricultural depression. The drought has now temporarily accomplished for most crops except cotton what the AAA set out to do in readjusting supply to demand. And it is hastening the New Deal into its long-range program for the removal of marginal acreage from commercial production.

To the credit of the NRA must be placed the elimination of child labor and the sweatshop, the establishment of wage minimums, and the encouragement to labor to organize and demand the place in industry to which it is entitled. Against that must be placed the protection which it has afforded excessive profits at the expense of the consumer. Whether the little business man is adversely affected, depends on the particular code. But it must not be forgotten that the vast mass of prescriptions for the conduct of industry and business were written into codes at the behest of the majority of business men in each field. Many of these prescriptions are unjustifiable from any viewpoint, and I think there is no doubt that the trend in the NRA will be toward simplification and the restoration of competition—but not at the expense of labor—in fields where real competition is possible. In industries in which competition is impracticable, the trend inevitably will be toward greater measures of control.

The legislation for regulation of the security markets was indispensable if confidence in the financial world was to be restored. The original Securities Act was probably unnecessarily stringent, and it has been modified. The stage has now been set for capital to flow into new investments. The size of that flow within the next few months will determine the future course of the New Deal.

In seventeen months, the New Deal has brought the country from a state of collapse to one of partial restoration. It has put between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 people back to work and it has increased farm income by more than $1,000,000,000. It has instituted reforms which were long overdue and has begun a far-reaching program in the conservation of our natural resources. Most important of all, it has revivified our democratic institutions and given hope that they may be able to effect peaceably the profound changes that will have to be made.

suppose that the Administration can utilize successfully a device that industry outlawed many years ago, not only for moral reasons, but because it inevitably results in failure.

Temporarily, however, the conviction the Administration sought to implant is having its effect. The general impression was recently expressed by a prominent newspaper woman. She had just left a press conference at the White House, when she said:

"Industrialists and bankers have run this country for more than 100 years, and look what an awful mess they have made of everything. I believe in letting government do the managing from now on. It can't do worse."

Her contention was that the dishonesty of management had caused the economic wreck. A leading New Dealer, however, has said that not over 10 per cent of our financial and business men are dishonest. Leaders of industry estimate that only about 5 per cent in their field resort to illegal and questionable practices. There is evidence to prove that, where honesty is an essential, politicians and radical professorial theorists will find it impossible to qualify within a margin of 10 per cent.

There is no doubt that industry and finance are hampered by grave faults and dishonest practices that demand correction. Many honest men in both fields have endeavored for years to correct the practices against which the New Deal has waged its campaign of sweeping denunciation. More than 170 industries have gone voluntarily before the Federal Trade Commission and, in trade practice conferences, attempted to eliminate every illegal, dishonest and unethical business practice that the new deal laws and codes are intended to prevent.

In these conferences, a large number of business men have tried to protect their industries against false and misleading advertising; but the New Deal has not shown the same endeavor. As a typical example, no reputable business man would have used the methods of the Agricultural Department in its attempt to popularize the so-called Tugwell pure food act.

This proposed legislation was an amendment, represented to be an attempt to bring the existing law up to date. Very few men in the industries affected were opposed to this purpose; but the act was coercive and radical, and imposed unreasonable restrictions. The opposition was convincing, and Congress did not pass the measure.

But the legislation did not fail because of a lack of advertising in the form of free publicity. The press agents of the department wrote story after lurid story about the tragic results of poisoned and deleterious food and drug products. These were widely published, and, like the general campaign against industry, they created a widespread false impression.

One of the featured subjects was an exhibition of testimonials, foods and drugs set up in a hallway of the Bureau of Chemistry. It was referred to in many newspaper stories as a "chamber of horrors," and the result was a highly exaggerated impression of the actual condition.

According to the press stories, the exhibition was imposing and extensive. In reality, it consisted of a few exhibits on the walls and four or five small cabinets, crowded into one end of the narrow hall of a very small government building. All of the paraphernalia could have been placed in the living room of a cottage, and several experienced men in the industries have said that they never had heard of any of the products exhibited.

The extent of this deception is notable. The volume of goods which is marketed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act amounted to around $10,000,000,000 during the Government's last fiscal year. This volume came under the scrutiny of a large force of inspectors. It was also constantly checked by manufacturers and distributors, who are prompt to detect and report the unfair competition of deleterious products. The present law is stringent, and yet the value of the goods seized during the year by the Government amounted to less than one one-hundredth of 1 per cent of the total, according to a leading economist in the field.

As to financing, the New Deal Securities Act subjugated business to an extent that made the financing of industries impossible in a great many instances, until the act was finally amended. Under this act, according to reliable authorities, the Government could not legally market its own securities, and it is unreasonable to suppose that the public will approve an administration that inflicts laws on its citizens that it could not apply to its own activities without sending its officials to jail.

The New Deal is strongly socialistic, and charges have been made that many of its schemes and experiments are communistic. It was a blind deal, as far as the decision of the people is concerned. Before the election, many promises were made in its behalf, not one of which has been kept, and in a number of important factors the pre-election assurances have been reversed.

There is a law of American industry to the effect that it is impossible to build an enduring business institution of any kind by misrepresentation, and there is no reason why the law should not apply to business conducted by the Government.

According to still another industrial law, the giving of responsibility and power to ignorance inevitably ends in disaster. However, the many bureaus of the New Deal are conspicuous for the ignorance of their officials. Scores of men in high positions, with vast authority over industry, never have had any industrial experience whatever.

Therefore, from an industrial viewpoint, the New Deal cannot succeed, although it has had behind it a mighty volume of selling power. The radio broadcasting companies announced the 1st of June that they had donated more than $2,000,000 worth of time, figured at commercial rates, to popularize the program. The value of the newspaper space used is almost beyond accurate computation; but it is certainly more than $100,000,000.

As a selling campaign the program has broken all records. Never before has any government gone to such lengths to convince a free people of the soundness of an administration venture. The commodity offered was one that was wanted by every man, woman and child in the country—a means to recovery. Yet the Literary Digest poll of 3 to 2 is convincing evidence that 48,000,000 of our people remain unsold and have no faith in the New Deal. No business manager worthy of the title would consider this record as anything but a trend toward inevitable failure.

Eiji Amau—Spokesman for Japan

Chief of the Bureau of Information Is His Modest Title, but World Capitals Carefully Weigh His Words Which Mark the Island Empire's Course in Foreign Policy

By Herbert H. Hilscher

EVERY MONDAY, Wednesday and Friday morning at 11, the ears of the world assemble in an unattractive rambling office in Tokyo to hear Mr. Eiji Amau speak for the Empire of the Rising Sun. Usually spokesmen for State Departments and Foreign Offices are anonymous functionaries who mouth words coined by higher officials. But, because of a startling statement of Japan's policy in China, which took the world and his own country by surprise, Mr. Eiji Amau has left the woods of official obscurity and stands in the international spotlight.

Who is this man who upset the composure of most of the capitals of the world? Is he a Machiavellian statesman or did he make a blunder which has turned out to his advantage? Is he a "flash in the pan" or is he one of Japan's coming statesmen?

In this exclusive interview granted to The Christian Science Monitor, Eiji Amau talks about himself for publication for the first time.

The Chief of the Bureau of Information, which is Mr. Amau's official title, is of average Japanese height and his small hands and slight figure belie his ability as a jiujitsu expert. When you enter his office he leaves his desk, shakes hands placidly, leads the conversation and ushers you into one of a quartet of huge well-worn leather armchairs, while he takes the one opposite you. His manner is affable. He wears a ready smile and, although he is young looking, the gray in his curly black hair unconsciously lends weight to his remarks.

Although Mr. Amau has held fourteen consular and diplomatic posts and commissions outside Japan in his twenty-two years in the service, his approach to a problem under discussion with the foreign correspondents is essentially Oriental.

* * *

His position is an extremely difficult one. He has to interpret to Occidental minds (which think from "left to right") the motives and actions of his Government and the East, which work in the opposite direction. His statements and answers to questions unmistakably show the influence of long contact with Western diplomacy. But when pressed for lucid explanations of controversial policies, he retreats behind the veil of Oriental opaqueness.

At a recent press conference he expressed his Government's views on the British quota system imposed on Japanese goods. The suddenness of the move by the Empire elicited definite and deliberate denouncements by Spokesman Amau. Yet a Dutch correspondent pointed out that Japan excluded Java sugar to a large extent in order to protect her own production.

Sitting behind an old-fashioned flat-top desk covered with a huge map of Asia, and piled high with telegrams, documents and books, Amau faces not only the foreign correspondents three times a week, but the representatives of the Japanese press twice a day. In between, he meets with official callers and performs a prodigious amount of work. His energy seems limitless. He performs as well at 7 in the evening as he does at 9 in the morning. Whether he receives you when the doors of the Gaimusho (as the Foreign Office is called in Japanese) are unlocked in the morning, or delays his dinner an hour to talk with you, he will treat you with the same courtesy and attention.

His fund of diplomatic knowledge commands respect. Dates, minute details and complicated circumstances are at his tongue's end at all times. He is an example of a country boy who came to the big city, worked hard and made good.

In the forty-fifth year of Meiji (1912), as a young man of 25 fresh from the Commercial University, Mr. Amau entered the diplomatic service of the Imperial Japanese Government. Two years later he was sent to Manchuria to assist in border and commercial negotiations that were an aftermath of the Portsmouth Treaty that closed the Russo-Japanese War.

In 1915, he was sent to Australia to negotiate a commercial treaty and to coöperate with the Japanese Navy doing convoy duty between the Antipodes and Europe. A year later he was dispatched to London as an attaché to the Japanese Embassy. Directly after the armistice he became Chargé d'Affaires to Switzerland. But hardly had he settled into that post when he became a member of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris.

Illustration by Dwight C. Sturges

EIJI AMAU

By the time Eiji Amau had reached his early 30's, he had seen in action the foremost diplomats of the world, and little did he realize when he bowed low to Woodrow Wilson, David Lloyd George and Clemenceau in the Versailles Palace that he would be called upon to be a member of the Inter-Allied Commission to Berlin to execute the provisions of the cessation of hostilities.

He saw Europe at war. He saw Europe exhausted, and he was an eye witness and active participant in the hectic days in Germany after the collapse of the Kaiser's Government, when Communism and Republicanism fought for the reins of office.

His first detail at home came in 1921 as a secretary in the Political Bureau for Europe and America in the Gaimusho in Tokyo. Here he was an understudy of Mr. Matsudaira, who will be remembered as the Ambassador to Washington during the Harding-Coolidge Administrations and whose daughter married Prince Chichibu, the brother of the Emperor.

But Eiji Amau as a rising young diplomat was not destined to remain in Japan for long. He next unpacked his bags in Washington, D. C., as a member of the Japanese delegation to the Washington Disarmament Conference.

"Mr. Amau, you have made some forceful statements regarding China and the East Asia policy of Japan from time to time, and particularly so lately. What is the experience that makes you an authority on China?" I asked.

From the maps and charts that occupy prominent positions on the walls and screens of the large anteroom of the Bureau of Information and those that meet the eye as one enters Mr. Amau's office, no one can mistake that China and Manchukuo are major interests of the Imperial Japanese Government. One map of China is particularly colorful, as it shows the relative positions of conflicting armies and the crimson locations of communistic influence from French Indo-China on the South to Soviet territory above the Amur River.

"I know China and her principal figures rather well. After returning from Washington, I was stationed in Peking as a member of the Shantung Conference. Then as the general secretary of a commission that eliminated postal agencies established in China by Japan. In 1923, I was appointed Consul-General to Canton soon after Dr. Sun Yat-sen had established his independent Government, and was there during the trying times of the Kuomintang, the Russian alliance and the later difficulties. I knew Dr. Sun Yat-sen well. He often came to my house. We talked long about China. Chiang Kai-shek, Borodin, Dr. Wu, T. V. Sung and all the other youthful leaders freely discussed their views and aspirations with me.

"When Dr. Sun Yat-sen went to Shanghai in 1924, he asked me to arrange his transportation details as a personal favor to him.

"But that is only the beginning of my experiences in China," remarked Mr. Amau as he started reminiscing again.

"When Japan and the U. S. S. R. established relations, I became Consul-General in Harbin. The next two years were filled with valuable experience and some exciting incidents."

He described a triangle with his hand, "Russia was here, China here and I held down this corner for Japan."

"Harbin apparently wasn't exciting enough so, in 1927, I was made First Secretary to the Japanese Legation at Peking. The old war lord of Manchuria, Chang Tso-lin, was then in power with headquarters in the Forbidden City and during the time he ran the show and was subsequently pushed north of the Great Wall, my experience grew much. After the Nationalists transferred the capital to Nanking I went there."

"Mr. Amau, what is your belief regarding the destiny of China?" I asked.

The spokesman for the Foreign Office is never at a loss for words. His mind works rapidly. When he wants to be understood particularly well or have his words quoted exactly he talks slowly and precisely. Even though he may be interrupted in the middle of a sentence by the procession of assistants who course through his office with telegrams and documents, he can pick up the next word of his conversation without hesitation.

* * *

Mr. Amau spoke slowly, "The ideals of Dr. Sun Yat-sen will never be realized. The Kuomintang is not the same today as when he inspired it with his leadership. He dreamed of a unification of Asiatic races. He was an idealist. He criticized Japan for following the European imperialistic system, but none the less understood the Japanese temperament and attitude very well. China will never be unified. With such divergent ideas, language difficulties and varying conditions from North to South, it isn't possible to expect a unity and stabilization by the Chinese."

"What will happen to China, Mr. Amau?"

Hardly had I the question out of my mouth than he answered, "Only history can tell. We do not know."

"What about Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Amau? Isn't he big enough a leader to carry China through?"

"Chiang Kai-shek is very similar in character to the Japanese. He comes from the city of Ningpo in Chekiang Province on the coast of China, where Japanese pirates made regular raids during the period of the Third Shogunate, about 300 years ago. There are many descendants of those Japanese in Chekiang and today people from this province have ways of action and thought that resemble the Japanese. Chiang Kai-shek very definitely has these characteristics. But China would need many men of exceptional ability to pull her through.

"So you see, perhaps I do know a little bit about China and politics there," bantered Japan's affable spokesman. Then countering with a question that indicates his humor, he asked, "Shall we go on with our geography lesson?"

"Late in 1929, I was transferred to Moscow, and the next three and a half years were spent as counselor and then Chargé d'Affaires to our Embassy in Soviet Russia. Mr. Koki Hirota, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs today, was Ambassador to the Kremlin then. I came back to Japan on the first of May last year, when I was given my present job."

Only five men have been "Chief of the Information Bureau" prior to Eiji Amau's promotion in May, 1933, and their subsequent portfolios include

(Continued on page 15)

Men Against the Drought

A Plan to Reimpound the Ponds Once Drained for Added Tillage, and so Restore the Normal Balance Between Rainfall and Evaporation on the Parched Prairies of the Middle West

By Bertram B. Fowler

THERE WAS SUMMER this year in the Never Summer Mountains, Colorado. And there are those who point to the mountains as a supporting argument for a claim that is every day finding more supporters throughout the West.

The Indians gave the range its name because in the hottest days of summer its rocky shoulders heaved toward the sky clad in mantles of winter. Down from this unfailing blanket of snow rushed the streams of precious irrigation for the slopes below.

But this year the Never Summer Range shows gaunt and bony shoulders to the world. Gone is the mantle of snow. Gone also the rushing torrents, shrunk to puny trickles or dried up altogether. And across the prairie lands far below drought has stalked, searing the crops with its scorching breath, tossing its banners of dust against the brazen sky.

There have been other droughts in these lands. But never anything to compare to this one. For this year the drought area is as wide as the illimitable West. From North Dakota down through the bread basket of the nation to Texas, the land lies under the scourge of aridity. There is rustle of wind in burnt and ruined corn lands, a bellowing of thirsty cattle, a pall of dust that rises from the scorched fields.

In telling the story of the drought, and the theory of its man-made coming, the tellers go back to draw a picture of the land as the first settlers found it. Iowa and Nebraska were typical of this rich belt that was destined to turn out such prodigious crops. The expanse of these states was dotted by myriad ponds, broken by expanses of swamp land. The rich, black soil was heavy, inclined in some areas to sourness.

Nature had provided here a balance of evaporation and rainfall. With the melting of winter's snow and the swollen torrents gushing down from the Rockies, the ponds and swamps filled. The surplus spilled over to swell the feeders of the mighty Missouri, to send the Mississippi straining against its banks toward the Gulf. But the great bulk of water lay flat beneath the sky, impounded naturally against the heat of summer and the thirst of corn and wheat lands.

Here lay a tremendous source of evaporation, a source from which the scorching sun over the prairies drew its supplies, some to fall again in rainfall through the summer months. But much of it moved over toward the Rockies to pile still deeper the tremendous blanket that clothed the peaks and filled the gorges. The blizzards that lashed the high passes in the winter months were but instruments of nature, accumulating sources of irrigation for the summer thirsty slopes below. Because of this balance, Colorado, Montana and Wyoming looked to the mountain streams and rivers to feed their lands, to water the massed herds and flocks on the grasslands below.

But with the cultivation of the rich black lands came a distinct trend in agriculture. Drainage and the tilling of farms made the heavy soil sweeter and lighter, so tilling and drainage went on. The heavy richness of the swamp lands beckoned to the farmers, so swamps were drained all across the corn belt. Then came the turn of the ponds. The acres of land covered by pond waters were laid bare to the plows. What had been a surface of evaporation became so many more hungry acres looking to the sky for saving rainfall.

* * *

So the saying that in Iowa there was a pond to every farm became but a forgotten legend. The wild fowl that had once smudged the horizon with the cloud of their wings over Nebraska and Iowa thinned and in some places vanished altogether.

Strange things began to happen as man continued to work his plan. Snows melted and spring freshets swelled the streams and rivers. But now there was no vast system of impounding ponds. Not the surplus now, but the whole precious flood roared down into the Missouri and Mississippi. Thus began the gradual rise of spring freshets that was to culminate in one of the most disastrous floods that the lands on the lower Mississippi had ever known. For with the freshets had gone uncounted tons of prairie soil, robbing the corn lands to silt the channels and raise the bed of the Mississippi.

The stripping of the forests was playing its part in the loss of natural reservation of water. But in the opinion of many the wholesale drainage of the ponds and swamps played a still bigger part.

The theory is met of course by objections. But on the records of the states are figures that cannot be discounted. All through the prairie states the sub-surface water level has been falling for years. And this year it has reached an all time low. All through the corn belt and wheat belts, men are frantically boring into the surface of the earth to find new sources of water, and everywhere old wells are being sunk deeper to reach the receding water level.

And over and above all the objections stands the gaunt and forbidding monument of the Never Summer Range, the unfailing snows stripped from its shoulders, the stream beds down its rocky sides sadly shrunken if not completely dry.

But at last men are moving to put back this balance of nature. Even those who deny that this theory of the drought is correct are bestirring themselves in an effort to replace some of nature's reservoirs. Throughout Iowa, farmers are clogging the drains that were put in at great cost. The threat of arid and dry soil is more dire than ever was that of sourness and heaviness.

In Nebraska, as in Iowa, a slogan is being shouted, a slogan that is made of the legend that was almost forgotten: "A pond for every farm." The Federal Emergency Relief Administration in Nebraska is making a drive for this objective an integral part of its program. All across Iowa farmers are damming up the old ponds in conjunction with the government program which calls for this insurance against a future drought.

Most of the farmers are making this move with as little breadth of vision as was exercised in the draining of their ponds. They see in the individual ponds but a source of water should drought come again another year. But there are those who see further and see in the wide movement a trend back toward the balance provided by nature.

For there is a growing threat to the corn belt. The marginal lands have been widening. Thousands of acres of the marginal lands on the edges of the corn belt have been stripped of top soil by the scorching winds that have carried away the dust-dry earth. These lands are little more than desert now. And the desert is creeping in.

In the State Capitol of Wyoming, Mr. E. W. Burritt, state engineer, looks upon his scorched State and outlines projects which he hopes to see put through. He points to the Casper-Alcova Dam as one of the big Public Works Administration projects which will do much to help by impounding water. But he envisages a more simple and yet more effectual program. He would have a network of small dams, erected mostly by hand labor, thrown across the State, forming thousands of small reservoirs to feed the cultivated lands in the immediate vicinity, and at the same time furnish what he declares is absolutely necessary, evaporation surface.

* * *

Snowfall in the Rockies, declares Mr. Burritt, has been growing less over a period of years. And he, too, attributes this in part to the draining of prairies, ponds and swamp lands. The balance provided by nature, says Mr. Burritt, has been upset by man. And if man is to keep these lands in cultivation, he must restore that balance.

"No nation or race has used its agricultural lands so wastefully as the United States," was the recent declaration made by Mr. H. H. Bennett, director of the Soil Erosion Service of the Department of the Interior.

Something of the truth of this is entering the thoughts of the Iowa farmer as he builds the dam to back up once more the pond waters that he once loosed to spill through the Mississippi into the Gulf. Something of this is in the thought of the engineer in the Rockies as he plans a more vast and complicated system of reservoirs to impound the spring floods. Something of this is in the thoughts of the government men who supervise the planting of forests and the building up of prairie reservoirs. And very much of it is in the thought of those who look upon the picture as a whole and lift their eyes to the threatening pall of the dust cloud over the marginal lands.

For this year there was summer in the Never Summer Mountains. The bare slopes present a warning. Everywhere those who plan for the future are profiting by that warning. There must be snow once more on the slopes of those mountains. And to put that snow there again there must be ponds in the plains.

THIS YEAR THERE WAS SUMMER IN THE NEVER SUMMER RANGE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK. P. J. Francis, Estes Park, Colo.

The Family—an Influence for Peace

Proving That Useful World Citizenship Begins at Home, Once the Multitudinous Conspirators of Material Distraction Are Routed by a Definite Plan of Ethical Education

By Elizabeth Yates

THREE CHILDREN ARE PLAYING in a back yard at a desert island sort of game. On a pile of rocks imaginary food is cooking. An old tub is filled with imaginary water, in which the little girl is washing rags, hanging them to dry on a line strung between two sticks. The boy is busy hunting. The baby potters about. With great care and patience Baby manages to make a mud pasty and brings it to be cooked, but, instead of putting it to bake properly on the pile of rocks, he deposits it in the tub.

Sister cries shrilly. She does not explain his mistake and remove the pasty, but pushes him hastily aside. Baby resists, Sister gains her mastery by pulling his hair and stepping on his toes. Brother, unchivalrously as to size, sides with Sister and Baby is soon left—might having asserted its right—a small heap of misery sitting in the dust of the desert island. But the dispute has been settled.

In a few moments all three are playing together again. Laughter sounds, troubles have been forgot. But have they? Any minute, Tom may want the stick Mary is using or Baby may appropriate something the others call theirs. Laughter may curdle with angry words.

In another back yard two boys are at play; with miniature rakes and hoes they are making a garden. Occasionally a young woman appears at the window of the house and calls out to them; they answer, waving grubby hands. Inadvertently, the younger trips over the basket in which are the seeds. One of the open packets is spilled. The older boy sees the seeds, which his own savings have bought, run over the ground. His face darkens, words rise to his lips as he struggles to control himself. The eyes of the other boy fill with tears.

Silence, ominous and pregnant, broods over the garden. For a moment it seems anything may happen, but at that moment—drawn by the silence or something even more potent—the face appears at the window. Sensing the situation, Mother cries, "What is it, boys? Come and tell me about it?" Both brothers run to the window. The elder, smarting under his supposed loss, flushed with the effort at self-control, tells his story; the younger, between sobs, says he didn't mean to do it—it was just his foot that tripped over the basket.

Mother leaves the house. Taking a boy by each hand she walks over to the garden and shows them what a simple matter it is to pick up the seeds and restore them to their bag. The older boy looks sheepish, the younger radiant. Mother turns to the children expectantly, giving them their cue. The boys shake hands with each other, then resume their gardening. Mother returns to the house and throughout the morning only the quiet babble of small voices intent on serious pursuits reaches her.

* * *

If an onlooker were to have a bird's-eye view of both groups, what is he to assume? In one household, for possibly quite legitimate reasons, there is no mature person to guide children from the course of pure impulse into that of rational behavior. In the other household the moral obligation of parenthood is evident: two boys are being helped to lay a foundation based on understanding and consideration.

Of the two families, one is growing up under a definite program of cooperation. Living and working together peacefully and enjoyably is the principle of the home, becoming a precedent as its practicality is made manifest. There are no battles here, save those of the individual subduing himself through self-control and ratiocination. The world will seem less perplexing to the two boys when, in a few years' time, they face it fully, and human relationships less entangling than to the other family growing under a laissez faire rule. Lacking the coöperative attitude at home, the others will still be brought up sharply against it when it is forced upon them as they enter school, society and later business; but instead of being supplementary to home training, it will be an innovation to it and not easily assumed.

Illustration by S. Wendell Campbell

"SOCIETY HAS STILL ONE GREAT INSTRUMENT FOR PEACE—THE FAMILY"

The one great cause today is world peace. Like all great causes, it has small beginnings, and they originate in the family. More than ever before, our complex living and economic interdependence necessitate coöperation among individuals and nations. The child who is encouraged or permitted to obtain his way by force or determine his disputes by fisticuffs is not receiving proper training for participation in the world of today. For the peoples of the world are slowly discovering that there is no such thing as a satisfactory settlement of their disagreements by warfare, the realization follows that in order to promote permanent friendly relations the will of the people must be behind the statesmen. Only international cooperation will bring a lasting peace and the first steps to this are taken by the individual in his dealings with his fellow men.

A man, a woman, and their children, bound together for purposes of security, efficiency and enjoyment constituted the first social group—the family. During the ages, though changing conditions have developed different habits and standards, the family as the basic unit in all forms of society has remained the same. Whatever its size or description or components, it is potentially influential. It may act as leaven and raise the whole lump of human thought. it may—but then, striking examples in ordinary daily life show only too well how insipid a leavenless mass can be.

This is the hour when the influence of the home can go furthest because it is most needed, and the hour when more temptations than ever before beset the solidity of the home. The benefits of the modern age are multitudinous but abuse has adulterated their blessing: radios, automobiles, moving pictures, the printed word — at the finger tips of all—have produced an era of distraction. Contemporary living, to a large extent, seems a conspiracy against the ancient virtues of discipline, quiet and orderliness. If the material side of home life outweighs the spiritual, the moral influence of the home is gone and the family faces dissolution. But family solidarity must remain to provide the proper background for the all-important member — the child; to nourish in him interest in and development of his better qualities for the purpose of useful world citizenship. And for this end, a counterplot in the form of a definite plan for the child's ethical education may be necessary on the part of the home makers.

* * *

To quote H. G. Wells, "Men are born, but citizens are made. A child takes to itself what is brought to it. It accepts example, usage, tradition and general ideas. All the forms of its social reactions and most of its emotional interpretations are provided by its education."

Children like guidance and well-ordered plans; they want to be considered valued members of society. Given a scheme in which they may participate, they will be active members contributing welcome ideas. In their search for happiness they dislike frustration and rebel heartily against it, but so many things of which they, as yet, have no concept enter into happiness—consideration, peaceability, cooperation. The children ask the way and find it most effectively in the environment that inculcates the needful things, thus peace-loving instincts and coöperative impulses are incorporated into their lives.

Antisocial traits appearing in the child may be inoffensive, touching only a handful of people and they, more than likely, lenient in disposition. The same traits appearing later more robustly in the man will have their effect on the community, possibly further. Thoughtlessness, intolerance, wastefulness take their own toll—and that obviously. The bully, insistent on his rights, going through life with a chip on his shoulder, is heedless of the fact that his contemporaries carry the burden of that chip. The child avid for possessions and the one fearful of what possessions he has are representative of types of thinking which, massed, have brought nations to grips. Exploitation in business, graft in politics, minor crimes leading to major offenses — all that mutinies against society—have their roots in the family environment, in its wrong influence or absence of influence.

* * *

Youth is malleable, with a little molding its whole endeavor is directed to social and constructive ends. Conscious effort on the part of the heads of the family will be the determining factor in its development. "Let us talk things over and see each other's point of view," says the mature thought. The child complies, and in doing so takes a step along the way that leads ultimately to true humanity.

Qualities of generosity, trustfulness, sociability are natural to the child, but he must see them in use around him to continue in them and he must be able to observe their growth into cooperation, efficiency and amicable relationships to be convinced of their validity. So imperceptible a thing is influence, so appealing is good that the two combined overshadow the life of a child propitiously, aiding him to subordinate his egotistic impulses and train himself for purposes far greater than the projection of his own self.

Rumors of war cause society to tremble, but society has still one great instrument for peace that it may wield in the face of the rumors: the influence of the family. One family is guided well and the community benefits, a nation of families is guided well and the world profits. Such a nation will not easily feel aggressive toward another nation, nor will it have a false assumption of rights or an aggrieved feeling because of wrongs. Rational words, respect for the right and decency of others, practiced first domestically then nationally, prevent the flames of sheer passion and possessiveness from rising. The world marches—but peacefully toward progress.

But what of the element of propaganda that fosters strife and warfare? Its supposed power can be nullified by the influence of the home. The family, convinced that friendly consideration and fair dealing to all men constitute the course of reason, will not suffer itself to be swayed by mass thought or tampered with by false patriotism. There was a time when pacifism drew sneers, but that which Webster defines as "the spirit and temper which opposes the military ideals, emphasizes the defects of military training and the cost of war . . . and advocates the settlement of international disputes entirely by arbitration" now calls for

(Continued on page 13)

Ewing Galloway

Potato Time in Aroostook

A Wave of Optimism Sweeps the Northeast Corner of Maine as Farmers Flock to the Harvest Which Experts Forecast as a Bumper Yield of 50,000,000 Bushels

By Leavitt F. Morris

ALL THE WORLD eats potatoes! This universal crop now exceeds, in total production, that of any other table food plant grown. In Europe, Germany, Poland, Russia, Great Britain and Ireland produce the major yield. In the Western Hemisphere it is the United States, Canada and Bolivia.

Although the potato yield per acre in the United States is small compared with that of Europe, one county of the State of Maine is considered the greatest growing region in the world. It is Aroostook County. Situated in the most northern part of the State, with an area of 6408 square miles, it is as large as Rhode Island and Connecticut combined, or almost the size of Massachusetts.

For the past decade this county has been reported by the United States Department of Agriculture as being one of the five most prosperous agricultural counties of the whole United States. In one year it received about $65,000,000 for its potato crop.

Each year the Aroostook farmer plants his crop with the same regularity. He never looks back to brood over poor years, but rather to the future, hopeful that the next year will bring him good prices for his crop. When the market soars, he reaps his profit with the same calm attitude as when it slumps to abnormal prices.

This year the Aroostook farmer is expecting the biggest crop in the history of the county. Reports come from all quarters that a bumper yield of 50,000,000 bushels awaits the churning blades of the digger. Growers' estimates place the crop well over the record mark of 48,000,000 bushels in 1929, but they are uncertain about 1934 prices reaching the $4-a-barrel scale of that profitable year.

POTATO VINES IN BLOSSOM

Today, tractors are chugging across the Aroostook potato fields. The potato digger wallows across a monotony of landscape and leaves in its wake acres of uncovered vegetable nuggets, as truly gold from the earth as though a Midas had touched them. Fields hum with activity. Men move to and fro with brisk steps. Cheerfulness and optimism prevail. Aroostook's annual potato harvest is on.

A short distance from these potato fields is the little town of Caribou, the center of Aroostook's potato activity. From this point more potatoes are shipped per year than from any other town in the world—approximately 4000 carloads, or nearly 3,000,000 bushels, of grade A-1 potatoes annually. At the present time Caribou is all hustle and bustle as the trucks move the crops from the field to storage house. The streets are lined with men who have traveled miles to obtain work as pickers in the fields.

From the early spring of one year around to the spring of the next the potato raiser is constantly preparing for the output of his crop. In the middle of May the seed is planted. Today this work is done by machinery, yet so vast is the acreage that it takes several weeks to complete the task.

And what does the farmer do while waiting for the crop to come up? He has, in fact, a hundred and one other things to demand his attention. The most important, however, is the sowing of his hay and grain. This crop is absolutely essential to the potato raiser, not so much for its harvest value but for the good of the potato land. Potatoes are usually grown in a rotation series of two or more other crops. A three-year rotation of potatoes, oats and clover is widely used. The growth of clover and oats puts back into the Aroostook soil the organic residue which the potato has taken out.

Because the farmer has to raise grains and hay, Aroostook has become the principal wheat-growing county in both Maine and New England. Approximately 85,000 acres of oats are planted each year, nearly 200,000 tons of hay are cut annually; in 1933 Maine harvested 320,000 bushels of wheat, and more butter is made in this county than any other in the State.

The visitor to Aroostook County during July and August witnesses a spectacle that is hard to equal. As far as the eye can see are fields of potato vines, bedecked in pink and white blossoms giving the appearance of a mammoth candle-wick spread. Out across the fields is a team of horses plodding along, leaving in their wake a misty veil of blue. The farmer is spraying. But not for the potato bug. This insect gives the potato farmer in Aroostook little or no trouble. It is rust, caused by exceptionally wet or damp weather, which concerns the farmer. If allowed to spread it will turn all the leaves black and stunt the growth of the tuber. So, in order to protect his vines, the farmer sprays them with a liquid substance of blue vitriol and lime. This is pumped on by either a motor pump or one propelled by horses. The Aroostook fields are sprayed at least seven or eight times a season.

September 15 is usually digging time in Aroostook. The crop is dug by either a single or two row digger pulled by tractor or horses. As it dips down into the row, an endless chain, driven by a motor, scoops under the tuber and escalates it out to the rear, shaking the vine free from the potato as it goes. Following directly behind the digger is a crew of men who pick the potatoes and put them into barrels ready to be taken to the storehouse when filled.

Aroostook prides itself upon the quality of its potato. Every precaution in handling is taken by the farmer that it may reach the consumer in A-1 condition. By using padded diggers and barrels the grower eliminates practically all chances of bruising. Large sums of money are spent to maintain storage houses in order that the potatoes may be kept from freezing. These houses are built from 12 to 20 feet under ground with just the roof and unloading floor visible. The load is run onto the floor and lowered into bins. No potato has a fall of more than two feet in this process. Stored in these houses during the early winter months are some 8000 to 26,000 barrels of potatoes.

Most of the farmers store their harvest until supply and demand warrant moving the crop to the railroad for shipment. Since most of the demand is in the winter months, approximately all transportation is done with sleds, as during these months Aroostook is buried under from two to five feet of snow. Some of the farmers have to haul as far as eight miles and often experience difficulty in getting the potatoes to the rail terminal without freezing. In extremely cold weather a heavy blanket is heated and wrapped around the barrels to protect them from the cold.

The farmer follows the potato market as closely as a New York broker scans the ticker tape. As soon as there is an indication of a price rise he starts to haul his crop to warehouses. These houses are located alongside the railroad at advantageous points and are mostly controlled by brokers, who buy direct from the farmer. Potatoes are then dumped into graders, graded in bags or bulk according to size, loaded into refrigerator cars and shipped to Boston and points beyond. Aroostook potatoes have been shipped to every state in the Union.

Profits for the farmer in his potato crop during the last five years have been few and far between. Lack of demand and surplus of product have kept the prices down. The potato crop is an expensive one to grow. An average farmer's fertilizer bill alone runs well into four figures. And, in addition, there are taxes, spraying material, seed, repairs, labor and other costs to meet. It costs the farmer approximately $1.25 to raise a barrel (2¾ bushels) of potatoes. Thus, it is necessary that he receive at least $2 a barrel in order to make enough to break a little more than even, because he must also pay an exceptionally high freight rate. The freight rate to the Boston market this year amounts to 39.5 cents a hundred pounds.

The number of states into which the Aroostook potato penetrates depends largely upon the extent of the crops in New York State, Minnesota and Idaho. Last year the supply in these states was exhausted early in the winter, making a big demand for the Maine farmer's product.

This year, especially, the potato grower has high hopes of sending his potatoes far afield. With drought conditions predominating in various potato growing regions, it appears that a shortage may occur. There has been no drought in Aroostook and though there had been a shortage of rain the potato has nevertheless fared well. So deep does the Aroostook ground freeze in the winter that even after planting the frost continues to seep out for some time, thereby furnishing sufficient moisture for the potato to get a vigorous start.

As the Aroostook farmer goes about his work, there is in his shadow a person who is a constant help. That person is his wife. She contributes in large part toward his success. Her day's work starts before sunrise and continues until late in the evening. During the harvest season she boards anywhere from 11 to 20 men and often goes into the fields to assist them. She preserves garden things for the winter and churns hundreds of pounds of butter. Children also do their part by helping with the harvest and doing odd chores.

In another week or so, Maine's greatest harvest will be in. But to the Aroostook farmer it is just another year. Already he is making preparations for next year's crop.

Politics or Civilization?

Visualizing a System of Government Based on Internationalism and Ethics, Wherein the Idealistic Manifestly Coincides With Practical Expediency

By Alfred Kerr

German Critic, Essayist and Philosopher

IS THERE AN ANTITHESIS today between politics and civilization?

Yes, indeed, unfortunately. That is the tragedy of our time.

Do you know what "ethics" is — the same, broadly speaking, as what may also be described as "morals" or "integrity" or "human righteousness"? Is there an antithesis between ethics and politics? Yes, yes, and again, yes. Sad, but true.

The world has progressed in all realms of knowledge, only not in political thought — anything but that! Consider the state of the world today and you will see that political thought has remained fixed at the stage reached centuries ago: at the egoistic stage.

Yet not entirely. The idea of the League of Nations does represent (or, at least did) an ethical advance. Certainly. But this idea remained — an idea. Not a practical reality; there's the rub.

Let me give you an analogy. My friend from the Berlin Gruenewald, the late Walter Rathenau, was on the board of the greatest German electrical concern, the Allgemeine Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft; to it he imparted ideas, suggestions. But his commercial colleagues often complained to me: "He doesn't tell us how to put his ideas into practice!" He used to make them tear their hair in despair.

The League of Nations is, for the time being, in exactly the same position. It overflows with ideas of ethical import, of civilizing import—it only lacks the means of realizing them. (It is now our turn to tear our hair!)

So the European-American-Asiatic world continues to conduct its politics in the old fashion. Not always is there the time-honored conflict of politics versus ethics, but there is also politics sans ethics! (Not always antimoral politics, but amoral politics; and therefore also antimoral politics.)

However, let me make it clear that I do not agree with Paul Valery when he says, "*La politique est une activite inferieure.*" (Politics is a low-down trade.)

Granted, it has too often been so in the past; but it should not be. The real catchword runs: "Politics is a didactic occupation." In this world crisis more than at any other time didactic politics is the most pressing business. I shall proceed to demonstrate why this is so.

In the first place, examine the present state of affairs.

Many a land (in the confusion of the post-war period) has championed fairly openly the "ideal" of illegality, of arbitrariness, of atavism, of the uncivilized state: many a nation tries to propagate such an "ideal" — and what happens?

The statesmen of the whole world ought to consider this ethical fact thoughtfully. But they look on, for example, at the behavior of Japan with eyes trained by politics, not with eyes trained by ethics as well. In other cases their vision as onlookers is blurred by commercial considerations.

But politics has henceforth the duty not merely of bartering economic advantage as between one country and another. It must establish in an entirely new way (do not be alarmed), consolidate and preserve the morality of the world. That is its new, its loftier, charge. Yes, indeed, and even if old-time officialdom scoff at it tenfold.

As Ambassador David Jayne Hill, the American, proclaimed twenty years ago (I have often quoted this), and as Karl Marx proclaimed long before him, the morality of states must approximate to that of the decent private individual; this must henceforth be the aim of the new, the better, the emancipated politics.

The politics of the future must be not national, but cosmic politics. In short, not diplomatic, but ethical politics. That is the immediate goal of the world.

Already I hear you challenge me by telling me that "what you say is, of course, comparable to the stream of ideas and suggestions which Walter Rathenau poured out to the A. E. G." No, you are wrong. You should not regard my demands as idealistic.

Here, indeed, the practical expedient coincides with the ideal. In the long run the "nobler" policy is also the more "profitable"; the old policy of haggling is only short-lived advantage; only momentarily successful, it must always start again from the beginning.

Only a strictly ethical policy will really be permanently successful and dominant, just as department stores practicing fraud and trickery can do only poor business in the long run. Indeed, the German dramatist, Wedekind, has coined the cynically true proverb, "Morality is the best business."

And now for an example. Bismarck is regarded as a political genius. To me he appears the very reverse. Many periodicals now rightly call attention to his tactics with Louis Napoleon in the 'sixties. He promised him Belgium, while simultaneously betraying to the English the French hankering after Belgium.

This is a typical example of a stupid policy, of the impossible diplomacy of the old school, for through the mistrust that arose from this Bismarck did even his own country more harm than good, with results that reach even to the present.

This was an offense not only against the "ideal," but against the expedient. Bismarck was a short-sighted politician, because he was an unethical politician.

But ethics in politics entails not only, if I may so put it, rectitude in the defensive. It is not sufficient to remain honorable and an onlooker. It is a question of actively exerting an ethical control. We see today to our horror that such does not exist.

We see today that the world is prepared to accustom itself to any and every thing; even to what but a short time ago was considered impossible and unthinkable.

Flaubert says somewhere in a letter (it sticks in my mind), "*A force d'embeter les gens ils cedent,*" which being translated is, "If you bore people enough they will give in." That is one explanation of the inertia of today in the face of wide moral depravity.

Another explanation lies in a "leave well enough alone" principle of nonintervention in the affairs of foreign countries. That is a purely political, not an ethical, principle. A dogma of the old régime—one that must disappear first if the world is to become better.

I maintain: *The greatest danger lies not in the practice of what is unethical, but in its toleration.*

You need not have fear on account of the inhumanity of any one country; only on account of the inaction of all the others.

Here the new political ethic must be applied.

It shall be understood, of course, that to act ethically does not always mean to act without restraint. But always, to act wisely.

Never think "It can never happen, it is impossible. After all, we live in the twentieth century."

A last admonition must be added. Get on with the job. Presto, presto, with this new, strong, ethical policy; else tomorrow there will dawn for the world an era that threatens to be like that of the Roman Empire. With ever-changing dictatorships, with sinister gangsters, with impenetrable chaos.

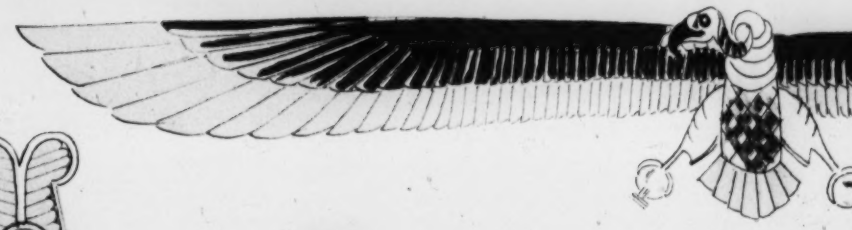
Or (if you wish for an analogy from the present) else our world will become as China—and for centuries.

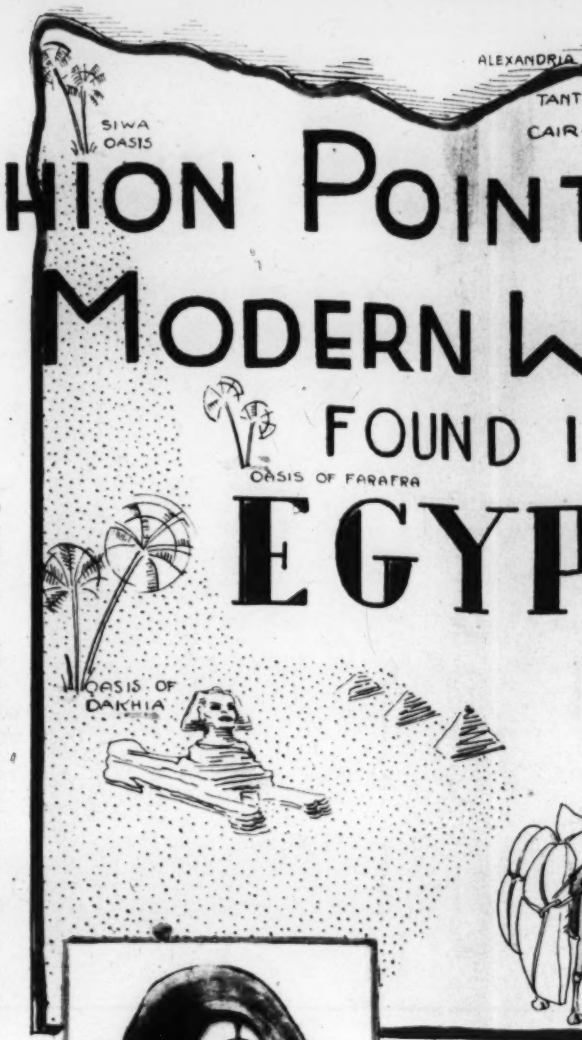
(World Copyright 1934 by Coöperation)

Illustration by Carolyn Haywood

"THE POLITICS OF THE FUTURE MUST BE NOT NATIONAL, BUT COSMIC . . ."

FASHION POINT
MODERN
FOUND I
EGYP





Costume

By

ONE DAY LAST SUMMER a group of press representatives and outstanding figures in the world of fashion design witnessed by invitation a preview in New York of the costumes which had been designed in Hollywood for the forthcoming production by Cecil B. De Mille of "Cleopatra." This was the first time that a preview of cinema costumes had been made available to a New York audience, and the significance of the event was recognized by the *grande couture* of that city.

The display was dazzling. The startling silhouettes, the sumptuous fabrics, the blare of jewels, the exotic headdresses, the spider-web sandals, the twinkling girdles modeled by maidens whose swarthy coloring evoked, as did their costumes, the illusion of the Ptolemaic court, flooded New York with novel emotions and left no doubt in the thought of those assembled for the show that autumn clothes would borrow many ideas from Egypt.

On August 16, New York witnessed the première of the motion picture, and the next day Fifth Avenue went Oriental. Of course, it was a moment long prepared for. Frocks expressing features of Egyptian drapery dominated the show cases; splendid fabrics sparkling with metal threads opulently filled the windows of silk merchants; jewelers presented, against the background of a lurid Cleopatra upon a fabulous throne, bracelets of amazing width, fashioned of gold with inlays of colored stones, and pendulous earrings of intricate workmanship.

Milliners, notably Mme. Lilly Daché, offered American women the charm of the great Queen by posing on their flaxen and auburn locks evening hats inspired by her diadem, bearing aloft the symbol, sacred to the Egyptians, of the winged globe. A department store advertised "Cleopatra sandals," built of gold and silver kid strippings and encrusted with gleaming stones.

And all in behalf of a glittering illusion! For, of course, Cleopatra, having been a Greek and her Alexandrian court having been Greek, did not clothe herself in this way nor surround herself with favorites who did. "But art," Miss Aileen St. John Brenon of Paramount Pictures Corporation reminded me when I objected, "is not a matter of history, but of illusion; and the public, Mr. De Mille knew, would be carried far more deeply into the emotions of the world-famous story by the pageant of a court perhaps somewhat fictional." Therefore, into the melting pot were poured authentic museum records, learned historical interpretations, romantic misinterpretations, and much æsthetic inventiveness. The resulting brew is a pageant whose forms have thrown a new silhouette across the season's mode, which has caused the forthcoming national convention of hairdressers to announce a new coiffure, "the Cleopatra," which has given Egyptian names to perfumes, and identified dresses with such titles as "the Siren of the Nile," "Oh, Antony!" and "Come Again, Cæsar."

But these exotic fashions designed for revelry and to intensify the emotional effect of a drama are by no means all that Egypt has to give to the artist. The landscape, the people, the monuments are pregnant with form, color and significance.

Supreme in Egypt is the sun and the student must accept it as the great interpreter. It holds the country in the hollow of its hand. By the power of its synthesis it makes the Egypt of today one with the Egypt which for centuries was a world power. It commanded the form of the great desert tombs, whose language is shadows; it determined the power of the pharaohs; it lured the Ptolemies with blazing paths, eastward; and today, as it did centuries ago, it quickens to yellow ocher the desert sands, polishes the verdant fields, gilds the palms, transmutes the white limestone mountains into palaces of glass, stirs the inscrutable bosom of the Nile. However far into the future Egypt travels, she will never lose her past, written not in centuries but in millenniums, and it is the blazing sun that binds all the contexts into one epic and says, "This is why Egypt is what she is and why you find in her what you do."

Egypt is further unified by its symbols. It is curious how many particular objects have the power, wherever encountered, to evoke in our thought Egypt herself. The sacred ibis, for instance; the scarabæus, the lotus flower, the pyramidal form, and that imperial spread of wings which is shown at the top of our illustration known as the hawk and beetle. It seems as if Egypt has delighted to pour her very quintessence into these externalizations of her thought.

The country has a way of taking one into its confidence. For instance,

Illustrations

Group 1—Adaptation of a tunic with braces, a type Egyptian art about 2500 B. C. and continued dow

Group 2—The cross-over garment worn by the warrior paintings and sculptured reliefs about 1200 B. C. a appendages from his girdle which appear often on

Group 3—Egypt here represents her great goddess, Isi shawl. The shawl becomes a surplice bodice on awaits autumn in the Occident. The silver and lapis collection of Egyptian costumes.

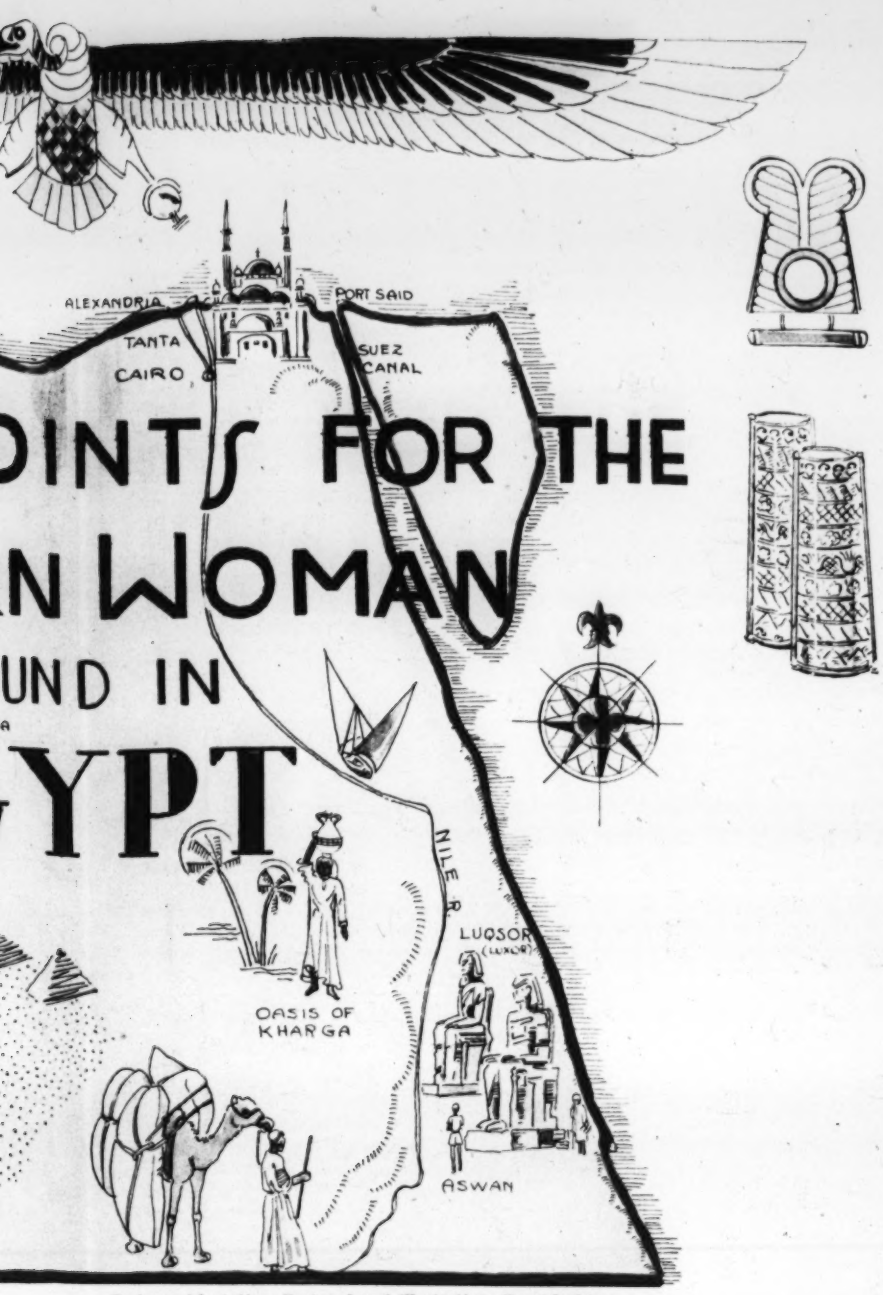
Group 4—A standard bearer's cuirass inspires a blou an under-blouse of blue velvet.

Group 5—An Egyptian Queen, wearing—about the yea cape, promotes an interesting collar on a blue crêp idea, she allows the emblematic tabs on her head leopard skin, and the sacred wings of the hawk democratic little hat.

Group 6—A Nubian guard in a flighty skirt inspires velvet suit and the loose, upstanding girdle. The hea caracul collar and the large scarabs which fasten were, an Egyptian hieroglyphic.

Group 7—The ubiquitous collar, heavy with jewels for the American woman in silver tissue sprinkled w upstanding groups.

Group 8—This hostess gown of white chenille velvet is interesting models which have descended to us along paintings and reliefs, a linen robe, dating about tucks and embroidery simulate the pleats and jew the sash, though similar in effect, is more simply an



OINTS FOR THE N WOMAN UND IN YPT

Costume Adaptations Designed and Illustrations Furnished by The Traphagen School of Fashion

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Illustrations

ic with braces, a type of costume which appears in C. and continued down the centuries.

nt worn by the warrior is of a type which occurs in liefs about 1200 B. C. and later. He wears one of the which appear often on male figures.

s her great goddess, Isis, wearing a skirt and draped a surplice bodice on the black velvet frock which ent. The silver and lapis jewels are from the Traphagen umes.

cuirass inspires a blouse of black angora, worn with lvet.

wearing—about the year 1450 B. C.—a petticoat and ng collar on a blue crêpe coat. Catching the American matic tabs on her headdress to become an ascot of red wings of the hawk to alight on the brim of a

a flighty skirt inspires the front fullness of a black standing girdle. The headdress suggests the square-cut ge scarabs which fasten this and the belt are, as it yphic.

, heavy with jewels for Her Majesty, is developed for ilver tissue sprinkled with tiny crystals in flowerlike

white chenille velvet is derived from one of the most ve descended to us along the route of ancient Egyptian en robe, dating about 1450 B. C. In the adaptation, late the pleats and jewels of the ancient mode, and effect, is more simply and loosely draped.

we are soon on terms of intimacy with the kings and queens, priests, courtiers, scribes, peasants and artisans who, with their long thighs and broad, humorous faces framed in crinkled bobs, sit upon thrones, or with incredible strides carry offerings to the temples, or play at draughts, or drive buffalo, or labor at benches in those sculptured reliefs and wall paintings which perpetuate, almost as a still existing order, the social history of the nation. And, of course, they wear clothes, although often not very many; and because clothes are not only a drapery, but a philosophy, it is interesting to study them.

That study reveals the fact that there have been four types of garment, the tunic, the robe, the skirt—worn with or without a cape—and the draped vestment. Although they appeared in history in this sequence, a later fashion never displaced, apparently, the older ones, but merely increased the variety available. Art reveals the tunic as early as 3700 B. C., and it was still worn in the last century before the Christian era.

The garment appears in Group I in our illustration, and it will be seen that it was what designers today call "slithery." It extended only to the armpits and was supported by shoulder braces. It supplied the idea for the new "pencil silhouette" of our evening skirts.

The robe occurs constantly in art after the year 2500 B. C. In its simplest form it is ungirded and consists of a piece of wide material cut to twice the length of the wearer and then folded double, an opening being nicked out for the head in that fold, after the manner of some paper doll dresses. In this type of robe the sides are sewn up, except for a space left for the arms. A draped version appears in Group 8 of our picture and is described in the caption. Other methods of draping the voluminous yardage are illustrated in sculpture and paintings, and they demonstrate the favorite Egyptian silhouette, presenting much fullness in the front part of the skirt section and a tightly molded contour in the back. Having borrowed it we call it this autumn the "cone silhouette."

The skirt was already fashionable in 1450 B. C. It influenced Greek fashions in the fourth century B. C. and was adopted by the Romans, among whom it was still worn in 200 A. D. Composed of a straight piece of material of great width, perhaps three yards, it was gathered at the waist on a drawing string. Sometimes it was worn over a tunic, but when accompanied by a shawl, it acquired much grace. The shawl was an oblong piece of material, two of the corners of which were twisted into cords and then ornamentally knotted at the breast or waistline. In Group 3, Isis is wearing this costume and, in Group 5, it is represented again.

Draped garments, our fourth category, occur frequently in representations dating from 1700 B. C. The material was arranged on the wearer, and there were a number of patterns to choose from. In all cases the manipulation was amazingly intricate, the yardage being passed from the front to

(Continued on page 13)

Among the New Books

Clouds Over Spain Dispelled

The History of Spain, by Louis Bertrand and Sir Charles Petrie, Bt. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. 18s.

VILIFICATION IS THE LOT of greatness when it has fallen and when its power is no longer to be feared. This has for centuries been the experience of Spain at the hands of foreign historians; and it is only during the last generation, and thanks chiefly to Spanish scholarship, that the celebrated "black legend" has been destroyed. Spain was vulnerable to attack. Protestantism was congenial to industrial expansion and the private capitalism which succeeded the medieval Catholic state, and Protestant historians could therefore make moral capital out of Spain's rejection of the Reformation. In rejecting it, their argument ran, Spain had rejected the modern world and fell into decay. This was held to be proof, in more bigoted quarters, of the essential wickedness of the Spaniard, whose darkness of spirit was thought to be epitomized in Philip the Second, and whose cruelty and wastefulness in action were illustrated by the acts of the conquistadores. The Inquisition confirmed the foreigner in his horror; the defeat of Spanish maritime power confirmed a belief in the essential hollowness of Spanish pretensions; and, going further back, the final expulsion of the Moors was regarded as the destruction of civilization at the hands of a group of superstitious barbarians who introduced, in the name of Christianity, religious practices and a religious atmosphere reminiscent of the more sordid pages of Gibbon's account of the third century, A. D.

This briefly is the essence of the "black legend," and if anyone still accepts it, M. Bertrand's history from the Moorish invasion to the present day will correct their picture. That it is a caricature has long been accepted by serious students. French historians have naturally been free of the extreme Protestant bias; on the other hand, their claim to leadership of Latin culture has inclined them to romanticism and patronage. M. Bertrand is free of this fault. But his book is an eccentric and confusing one. In its original form it was mainly devoted to an attack on the Moors, and that is still its most combative and vivid part. In the last 170 pages, that is, from the death of Philip II until the present day, Sir Charles Petrie has taken a hand at amplification, and here the book has lost its spirit and has become a lifeless summary of events whose significance is but slightly treated.

With a great deal of M. Bertrand there is no quarrel. He is quite right to show the Moorish occupation in detail, to present it not as the blossoming of a civilization of cultivated and enlightened sceptics, but as an occupation continually racked by civil strife and by the rivalry of Arab and Berber elements. He marks out the limits of the Moorish influence, and his analysis aims to show that these limits were very narrow. His general view is that the presence of the Moors was a calamity to Spain. In his opinion they left the Spanish peasant to improve the material remnant of Roman civilization and, at their best, were no more than dilettante overlords. In their favor, M. Bertrand has reluctantly to admit achievements at Granada and Cordoba; he also agrees that the Arabs reopened to Europe the great civilizing centers of the East which had been cut off after the Roman collapse.

The achievement of Spain is, of course, that it saved Europe from Islam, and that it colonized Austria; paying for the first by a long and genuine fear of further invasion, and for the second by a drainage of men and an excessive influx of gold. M. Bertrand goes further, and attributes the anarchic tendencies in Spanish character to the influence of the Moorish invasion—tendencies which have usually been placed farther back by ethnologists, in that mysterious country called the Iberian race and temperament. The evil of uncongenial foreign influences is the theme of the later pages. Charles III, with his French ideas, is blamed for the chronic weakness of the Spanish monarchy after the eighteenth century; and through this, for the ultimate loss of the colonies.

But here the treatment is too summary, as I have said, to be very enlightening; and coming down to the reign and fall of Alfonso XIII, the reader who wishes to know what forces were at work will have to go elsewhere. The book simply fails to give the information. This is lamentable, for a good history of Spain in the conservative sense and in M. Bertrand's earlier, combative style would have been good reading.

V. S. PRITCHETT

China Inside and Outside

Lady Precious Stream, by S. I. Hsiung. London: Methuen. 8s. 6d.

Understand the Chinese, by William Martin. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d.

THE FIRST of these two books is the translation of an old Chinese play by a Chinese with experience of the Chinese stage and with a thorough knowledge of English. The second is a series of sketches intended to constitute an interpretation of China, without, however, any knowledge of its language. The first is a masterpiece of compression and arrangement, in which Chinese mentality is allowed to reveal itself with a minimum of manipulation; the second is a medley, unified only by the skill of the trained impressionist. Inasmuch as each book gives us a view of China and the Chinese, it is perhaps legitimate to couple them.

* * *

"Lady Precious Stream" is wholly delightful and wholly true. It gives us all the imaginative pleasures of the theater but in the manner in which the Chinese themselves are accustomed to look for, and find, them. The extent to which this method liberates imagination is in itself a revelation to those who have never seen a Chinese play performed; and scarcely less pleasurable than the quaintness and lightness of the plot itself, which displays a China new, it is safe to say, to the great majority of western readers.

One is tempted to contrast the play's qualities with those which have come, in one way and another, to be regarded as Chinese characteristics *par excellence*, their obliqueness, for example, their passivity and their inscrutability. For in place of these embarrassing traits we are shown how the popular Chinese mind delights in emotions, faculties and methods of the simplest sort. It may be doubted, indeed, whether a western audience, accustomed as it is to elaborate stage contrivances and effects, can begin to compete with Chinese naïveté in saying "Let's pretend." For the Chinese need no scenery and, to all intents and purposes, do without it, from which results to a large extent the fact that their actors are amazingly good. The Chinese actor can open a non-existent door and ride a non-existent horse in a manner technically faultless.

* * *

The late Mr. Martin's book, it has already been indicated, is a clever production. It shows, too, considerable insight; and there are not a few passages which succeed in throwing light upon the problems of modern China. A particularly useful chapter is one which the author is well qualified to write, namely, "China in the League of Nations," in which occurs the pregnant sentence that the explanation of the Japanese aggression on Sept. 18, 1931, "lay not in the existence of chaos but in the prospect that it might be approaching its end," when in the face of a unified China, Manchuria "would be put out of their reach for all time." Equally justified from a European standpoint, are his criticisms of China's behavior in this crisis; though in stating them he fails, apparently, to realize that her conduct has been consonant with a philosophy and traditions traceable right back to the time of Confucius. Moreover, there are several inaccuracies, so that the book requires a good deal of "checking up." In so far, however, as the author lives up to the exhortation of the title, his book is to be recommended. He himself receives a well-merited tribute in a preface written by Sir Arthur Salter. E. M. G.

Scottish Border Again

The Free Fishers, by John Buchan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

JOHN BUCHAN, in carrying on the tradition of Scott and Stevenson, finds in the history of Scotland fertile material for colorful romance. He is not so ambitious as Scott, nor can he claim the particular genius which marked Stevenson as a master teller-of-tales, but in "The Free Fishers" he shows again that he can assuredly provide in his own way a picturesque and thrilling story for all those who like their romance undiluted.

Against a setting of the wild glens and burns of the Scottish border, during a time when the country was made especially turbulent by repercussions from the Napoleonic wars on the Continent, Mr. Buchan depicts a swiftly moving tale involving one Anthony Lammas and his friends in the secret brotherhood: the Free Fishers. Nanty Lammas sets out to save a friend who has imprudently incurred the animosity of Sir Turnour Wyse, a lusty English nobleman with a taste for duels. From such a small beginning, larger and larger shadows are cast by the coming events, until finally Nanty finds himself and the Free Fishers on the trail of a conspiracy threatening the government itself. There is, of course, a beautiful woman in distress; there is a dour fortress (bearing the grim title of Hungrygrain) which must be penetrated; there is a wild coach ride across the border from Hungrygrain to a Norfolk inn, so vivid that one can fairly see the steaming horses straining at the harness and feel the jolts as the drag careens over the cobbled roads. There is much local color, a gratifying amount of salty humor, and some fine characterization.

Because of all this to recommend "The Free Fishers" to adventure lovers, the thinness of the plot is not too serious a detraction. One might agree with Sir Turnour Wyse when he scoffs at Nanty's fantastic tale of the conspiracy at Hungrygrain; but the excitement is infectious, and even as Sir Turnour is carried away by the adventure, so does the reader find escape for a while. Concomitantly, the reader learns a great deal of life in the exciting days of the early nineteenth century, for Mr. Buchan is an historian in his more serious moments, and he knows that period well. Details about food, clothing, language, and customs, give a definitely authentic flavor to the book which considerably enhances its interest. Written frankly for entertainment, it exemplifies Sir Turnour's own exclamation: "Vive la bagatelle! Motley is the only wear!" Exuberant romance it may be, but nevertheless, it is romance distinctly above the average.

MARION WEST

Concurrently with the restoration of New Salem, Ill., where Abraham Lincoln lived during his formative years, comes the private publication of "Lincoln's New Salem." The 129-page volume, bound in cloth, is the product of Dr. Benjamin P. Thomas, historian for the Abraham Lincoln Association, publishers of the book. As it came off the Lakeside Press, the State of Illinois announced the establishment of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp for one year at New Salem, to complete the restoration of the village at a cost of $40,000.

Additional book reviews appear from time to time on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A Book of Inspiration

Sold Without Profit to the Author

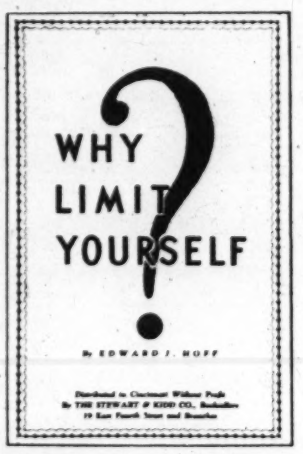
Hope that everyone on this plane of existence will have the opportunity to read the beautiful thoughts expressed by you in your inspiring pamphlet.
—(Lethbridge, Alberta)

Missing an opportunity if I did not tell you how many smiles of genuine comfort and pleasure it planted in my mind after months of trouble and worry.
—(Oak Park, Ill.)

Two years ago I lost all I possessed and nearly lost confidence in everybody. To show you how I feel since reading your booklet I am sending for copies for friends.
—(Lodi, Calif.)

Reading your book I obtained a better perspective of the detour between the two highways and like your auto friend intend to broaden my field.
—(Toronto, Canada)

I was forced to accept charity before reading your book but now can take care of myself.
—(Buffalo, N. Y.)



For sale at your dealer or send your order direct to the Author

EDWARD J. HOFF
729 Mannington Ave.
Cincinnati, Ohio

25 cents per copy
5 copies for $1.00

The Art Store
53 Sloane Square, London, England
The T. Eaton Co. Ltd., Toronto
Foster Brown & Son, Montreal

It is an inspirational piece of writing and is bound to benefit thousands. My husband joins me in his enthusiasm of its clear, understandable presentation.
—(A Lady from Chelsea, Mass.)

In my opinion you have given this old world something it was very much in need of. Add my humble compliments to the thousands of others you must be receiving.
—(Savannah, Ga.)

My gratitude to you for having given such a helpful, inspiring book based wholly on the true fundamental to mankind.—(Penn.)

Want to let you know what a great good your book does in liberating the thought, giving the reader his natural, rightful sense of freedom.—(Glasgow, Scotland)

"Why Limit Yourself?" is a very extraordinary pamphlet and I feel it contains a message for all individuals, irrespective of age, sex or business attainment.
—(Phila., Penn.)

Above the Noise of the Waters of the Old Thames

London Bridge Is Falling, by Philip Lindsay. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

IN CASE THE READER knows his London and reverences its traditions, he will long since have discovered there a certain museum which bears that city's name. Then he will recall those delightfully realistic models which show various parts of London at interesting periods in its history. Often he will have paused before that exquisitely poised old London Bridge, with its tipsy, black-beamed houses, its turrets, gates and chapel perched precariously on a narrow passage above the swirling, racing, roaring waters of the Thames. Mr. Philip Lindsay must know that model even better than the rest.

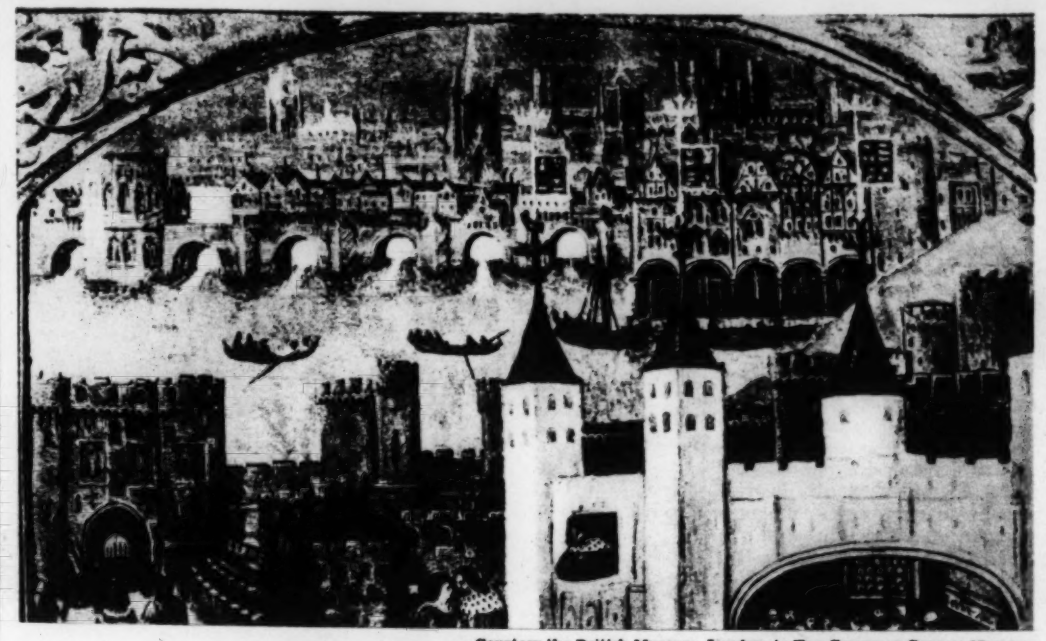
Contemplating this novel, concerned as it is with London Bridge in mid-fifteenth century, Mr. Lindsay might almost have stood before his favorite model and gazed searchingly through a magnifying glass. So long and so intensely he might have gazed that at last he saw life return to the Bridge: casements open, banners flaunt, apprentices cry their masters' wares, knights in armor clatter past, stately ladies toss their pointed headdresses and hold high their embroidered skirts, monks move with discreet eyes on the ground, perhaps a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle appear suddenly on the Bridge, causing the pedestrians to scatter into doorways. Figuratively speaking, Mr. Lindsay must have had such a glass.

For he has told us who lived in each house. He knows about their families, their daily tasks, their ambitions, their worries; he knows every detail of their food, their clothes, their weapons. In fact, he knows so much that his knowledge becomes slightly overpowering. Mr. Lindsay might himself have lived when social injustices brought forward a Jack Cade to contend for the rights of the common people.

It is all rather like an expert, accurate and plausible stage setting. Nothing has been overlooked. Almost one wishes that the author had overlooked some fine points, had not peered through cracks in all the shutters and unhooked all the "painted cloths" which led to the living quarters above the shops; one could willingly have spared some of the brutality and coarseness of that period which the author's erudition has not permitted him to slight.

In the end, one gains an amazingly convincing picture of the times. This novel is historical source material of the first importance. The Bridge and its people, London epitomized, is here laid bare to posterity. In some ways, it would have been agreeable to have heard more about Andrew Picard and his Jane; as it is, one needs to clutch fast his glass to descry them at all among the eager, restless throng which crossed the Bridge.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON



Courtesy the British Museum, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EARLIEST KNOWN DRAWING OF OLD LONDON BRIDGE

From an Illuminated Manuscript by Charles, Duke of Orleans, in the British Museum.

The Enlightened Tribe of Choctaws

The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic, by Angie Debo. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press. $3.50.

NATURALLY PEACEABLE, the Choctaws fought fiercely on occasion; almost without a primitive religion, they adopted that of the white man, and have clung to it humbly and faithfully; brilliant in theory and practice of politics, they have stood by in a strange apathy while their white neighbors legally despoiled them; haughty and reserved, they have welcomed the stranger with a hearty and lasting kindness; fiercely patriotic, they committed and condoned the most astounding acts of official corruption. They are not artistic or imaginative, as are so many Indians; yet even in politics they are idealistic rather than practical. And in their century and a half of American contact they developed from a primitive agricultural people into a nation, with a constitution and laws modeled after our own, with schools which functioned effectively, with a substantial social and economic fabric.

They seemed to have sensed immediately on contact with the whites that their only hope lay in educating their children and in adopting the white man's institutions; they established schools as early as 1817, employing white missionaries as teachers. The sons of many of the wealthier tribesmen were sent to school in New England; and thousands of documents attest the intelligence and capacity of these dark-skinned aristocrats. So faithfully did the Choctaws strive for the education of their children that a generation after the Civil War their percentage of literacy was far higher than that of the surrounding states.

On their first appearance in history, the Choctaws had a loose federation under three district chiefs; outside pressure made for consolidation of authority, and by 1860 a formal constitution had been adopted, vesting governmental powers in a principal chief, a legislative council and a judiciary, all of which worked admirably so far as internal affairs were concerned; white encroachments led to grave problems. Among these was that of liquor, always the curse of the Indian. The Choctaws realized this, and as early as 1818 they passed a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the nation. Thus they constituted the first considerable body of prohibitionists within the United States.

Two major disasters hindered, but did not interrupt, their progress—the enforced migration that tore them from their homes in Mississippi and Alabama, and that compelled them to begin life anew in a raw land; and the Civil War. The treaty of 1820 had given them what is now the entire southern half of Oklahoma. They ceded about one-fourth of this territory to their kinsmen, the Chickasaws; and the western, or prairie half, lay unoccupied, excepting as the United States leased it for the Kiowa, Comanche and other Plains tribes. The Choctaws, being slave holders, espoused the cause of the Confederacy; and the diplomacy by which their statesmen prevented the United States from dismembering the nation in retaliation for this alleged disloyalty must remain one of the greatest triumphs in history of a weaker power over a stronger. The Choctaw defense was that they were not rebels, but an independent power which chose to ally itself with the South rather than with the North. They lost the Leased Lands, but they retained their autonomy, and they saved their annuities.

By 1892, the United States had determined to do away with the anomaly of a republic within a republic, to bestow citizenship on the Five Civilized Tribes, and to allot their lands in severalty. This task was accomplished by the Dawes Commission, whose work was practically completed by 1906; statehood for Oklahoma (1907) ended the separate existence of the Choctaws as a nation. Since that time the Principal Chief, whose title is mostly honorary, has been appointed by the President of the United States. It is interesting to note that only a few weeks ago the Choctaws met at Hugo, Oklahoma, to consider the revival of some form of their national organization. It will be interesting to watch the attitude which this intelligent, generally enlightened body of Indians may take toward the Wheeler-Howard bill.

The book belongs to the "Civilization of the American Indian" series of the University of Oklahoma Press. It is heavily documented, furnished with adequate maps, and amply illustrated, chiefly with portraits of great Choctaw leaders.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

Make-Believe

Dew on the Grass, by Eiluned Lewis. London: Lovat Dickson. 7s. 6d.

CHILDHOOD OF THE KIND recorded in "Dew on the Grass" is disappearing. It can scarcely hope to survive these days of small families, small incomes, small houses, small gardens, of noise, main roads black with their impetuous roaring lines of traffic. In a brief but laudatory preface, Mr. Charles Morgan amusingly refers to the legends "now intellectually in vogue, which represent children as Freudian Yahoos incontinently abandoned on the doorstep of the London School of Economics."

But Delia, Lucy, Maurice and Miriam—the latter more conspicuous for her width than her height—are children untouched by modern influences. They live happily in an old-fashioned country atmosphere. They are gay creatures of light, air, sun, wind, dew, living in fields of hay, among gardens, by streams, and under the open sky. There are intervals of "Louisa" and genial nursery discipline, glimpses of best hats, starched frocks, church and grown-up parties, but these mainly are unrealities. The vivid world of make-believe, of playing "Queens" and of the rich, varied self-dramatizations beloved of active-minded children, is the reality.

BIBLES

Corresponding in binding with pocket editions of

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

by

Mary Baker Eddy

6½ x 4½ x 1 inches
Morocco Binding
(plain or self-pronouncing pages)

Black . . $5.00
Blue . . . $6.00
Brown . . $6.00

QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English and Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish with English alternate pages.

$1.00 a year, single copy 25c

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The NEW SALESMANSHIP HANDY 66 PAGE BOOK

Contains the 26 articles printed in The Christian Science Monitor. Original, practical, inspirational. Cloth, $1.00; Paper cover, 50c (20% Extra outside U. S. A.). At book stores or write direct to

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
Dept. 12 at 222 W. Adams St., Chicago

When you purchase a BOOK advertised in the Weekly Magazine Section, please let the publisher know of your response to his Monitor advertisement.

"Hidden" Verses of the Bible!

When you want to read what the Bible teaches on a certain subject, where do you go for the information? To a concordance? If so, you may be missing some of the most illuminating and helpful verses bearing on the subject.

Consider the subject of *Preserver*. Is there any more important verse on that subject in the entire Bible than the following?

"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." (Isaiah 43:2)

CLASSIFIED BY IDEAS

Yet the word *Preserver* does not appear—the verse presents the idea indirectly. This helpful idea of *Preserver* is embodied also in hundreds of other verses, but only one reference for this important subject is listed in the concordance. In the same way, hundreds of the most useful verses embody ideas without actually containing the subject word. They are the "hidden" verses of the Bible.

To aid you in this discovery and study of "hidden" verses, as well as others, the System Bible Study classifies its verses by *idea* rather than subject word. Thus, in this work, you find the above verse from Isaiah and *over 10 pages* of other helpful verses under the subject of *Preserver*. All verses are gathered, grouped, and printed word for word. You have no references to look up and run. Your entire time can be spent in study.

The System Bible Study does not include a Bible; its entire 1370 pages are devoted to diversified Bible helps. This volume is widely used and approved by Bible students, Sunday school teachers, and readers.

SAMPLE PAGES FREE

If you wish to read and ponder the many "hidden" verses of the Bible, please fill in the coupon and mail it to us for complete information. This, of course, will not obligate you in any way. We invite you to judge for yourself the wide and practical value of the System Bible Study.

THE SYSTEM BIBLE COMPANY
206 Alameda Road, Kansas City, Missouri

Exclusive NEW ZEALAND DISTRIBUTOR James Johnston, Ltd. P. O. Box 60, Dunedin, New Zealand

The SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY has been advertised regularly in The Christian Science Monitor since October, 1923.

THE SYSTEM BIBLE COMPANY, Desk S-9
206 Alameda Road, Kansas City, Mo.

Please mail me, without obligation, sample pages and description of the new Revised and Enlarged System Bible Study.

Mr. / Mrs. / Miss .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

From Walden Byways to Calcutta

By Percy Waxman

ONE EVENING during the period that Thoreau was spending in happy solitude at Walden, he discovered that one of his boots urgently needed repairing. So he set out for Concord to visit the cobbler. No sooner had he reached the main street of the town when a constable placed his hand upon Thoreau's shoulder and marched him off to jail. As a protest against a government which permitted slavery to continue, Thoreau had refused to pay his poll tax for several years, and his arrest followed as the inevitable result of his defiance of the law.

The keeper of the jail turned out to be an old friend of Thoreau's and his jaw dropped with shocked surprise when he saw who his prisoner was. The moment Sam Staples learned why Thoreau had been arrested the good-natured keeper said: "Why, Henry, if you're hard up, I'll pay your tax myself." But Thoreau was not hard up and he had great difficulty in explaining to Sam that he was glad to go to jail for a principle, and the more people who knew why he was there the better he'd feel about it.

The news of Thoreau's arrest spread rapidly. Everyone who heard of it was considerably affected, but perhaps the most upset of all Thoreau's friends was Ralph Waldo Emerson. The mere idea of a gentle nature lover like Henry David Thoreau being in a jail left Emerson numb. He hurried over to the prison as soon as possible. "Why are you here?" he asked his friend. "Why are you *not* here?" was Thoreau's crushing reply. "All men recognize the right of revolution," he continued. "That is the right to refuse allegiance to, and to resist, the Government when its tyranny or its inefficiency is great and unendurable." This was too much for Emerson, who turned sadly away after all help had been firmly refused.

But Thoreau was not permitted to enjoy his self-inflicted martyrdom for long. He had utterly forgotten how his family would feel over his arrest. Needless to say they were horrified when they heard of his predicament. One of his aunts, after waiting for night to come, when no one would be likely to see her, quietly went to the jail, settled her nephew's taxes and paid all the legal fees. The next morning Thoreau, very much against his will, found himself free. Sam Staples was overjoyed when the time came to liberate his prisoner, but Thoreau was furious at what he considered a betrayal by his own people.

The effect of that one night spent in prison and the reason for his arrest remained with Thoreau for a long time and, in 1849, as the result of that experience, he published an essay called at first "Resistance to Civil Government," which was later altered to "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience."

In that somewhat inflammable pamphlet Thoreau wrote: "The mass of men serve the state, not as men mainly but as machines, with their bodies. . . . A very few, as heroes, patriots, martyrs, reformers in the great sense, serve the state with their conscience also, and so necessarily resist it for the most part; and they are commonly treated as enemies by it."

Little did Thoreau think that an essay of his written in 1849 was destined to give a title to a revolutionary struggle almost a century later in a foreign land several thousand miles from Walden.

* * *

In 1932 an American newspaper correspondent stationed in Europe received cabled instructions from New York to fly to India and interview Mahatma Gandhi, who had just been released from prison by the British.

It was a particularly pleasing assignment to the American. He was an aviation enthusiast; he had always wanted to visit India and, for a long time, he had been most anxious for an opportunity to ask Gandhi a certain question.

After a pleasant flight the newspaper man arrived in India, journeyed to Gandhi's home and secured his interview. And then, after the official purpose of his visit was ended, came the moment he had been waiting for.

"Mr. Gandhi," he said, "for a long time I have wanted to ask you how you came to call your nonviolence, nonresistance movement, civil disobedience. The only other place I have ever seen that title was in an essay written by an American way back in the last century."

"Do you mean Thoreau?" asked Gandhi.

"Indeed I do," answered the slightly dumbfounded correspondent.

"Well, it may interest you to know that it was from the essay you mention by the Hermit of Walden that I got my title of Civil Disobedience. The idea of the movement came to me a long time before a name was given to it. Some time in 1893 when I was living in South Africa I offered a prize through the magazine *Indian Opinion* to the reader who made the best suggestion for a title and as a result the name *Sadagraha* won the prize. Later on to make it clearer I changed the name to *Satyagraha* (*Sat* — Truth, *Agraha* — Firmness). Afterward when I came across Thoreau's essay I seized on the term Civil Disobedience as the most comprehensive definition of the movement and it has become known by that title throughout the world ever since."

When a stone is cast into a pool the ripples set out for the distant shore in ever-widening circles. And so it is with an idea cast into consciousness; who can tell how far it will reach?

Courtesy of Houghton Mifflin Co.
HENRY DAVID THOREAU

Outdated Favorites

An answer to the latest puzzle of the art museums—what to do with old-time favorite paintings which the public still demands but which art critics call "out-of-date"—is offered by Dr. Robert H. Harshe, director of the Art Institute of Chicago.

He would hang them in a separate room by themselves labeled "Favorites of Our Grandfathers." Then the citizens, whether they come to see first-class art or whether they just want to see the originals of paintings they have heard so much about, could slip into this side room and look at the canvases dear to their ancestors.

The whole question was brought up again when the famous painting, "Song of a Lark," by Jules Breton, had been stuffed away in a storeroom for more than a year by officials at the Art Institute who thought it was not good art. The people voted it back on the gallery walls, but Dr. Harshe still thinks it brings down the standard of art which the institute is trying to uphold.

"Washington Crossing the Delaware" had left the walls of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York in much the same way that the "Song of a Lark" had disappeared from the walls of the Art Institute a year ago, Harshe continued.

Then came an idea for a solution. Why not set aside a room, quite apart from the others and label it "Favorites of Our Grandfathers," suggested Dr. Harshe. Into it might go the pictures which we no longer think of great importance, he said.

If this idea culminates, future visitors to art galleries may view the masterpieces in the main galleries, and then slip into the favorite room and unobtrusively look over the paintings dear to grandfather's heart while no one would really be the wiser as to whether the detour into the grandfather's room was for sentiment or art.

BONSTELLE SCHOOL of DRAMA and DANCE
Founded by Jessie Bonstelle in 1925
COURSES in all branches of Dramatic Art and in Classical and Modern Dancing. Prominent, experienced professional faculty. Stage productions. Actual theatre. Special children's courses. Request Catalog CM.
Miss May Ediss, Director
66 Fifth Avenue New York City

SELF-DISCIPLINE
Cultivation of the abiding resources of happiness is emphasized at MAROT JUNIOR COLLEGE. I will gladly refer you to parents—readers of the Monitor—whose daughters attend this college. Campus and farm of 128 acres. All sports activities. Send for booklet.
Mary L. Marot, President
Marot Junior College
Thompson, Conn.

FISHBURNE
WAYNESBORO, VA. In famous Shenandoah Valley, convenient to Washington, D. C. Accredited. Classes average 7. Graduates now in 60 leading colleges without entrance exam. Riding. Public Speaking. Every boy on a Team. Swimming Pool. 54th year. Visit. Write Box 5 for Catalog.
MILITARY SCHOOL

Write and Speak **MASTERLY ENGLISH**

Learn correct English with Sherwin Cody's new invention. No rules to memorize. Like a fascinating game. Spare-time study, 15 minutes each day, quickly gives you command of English. Send for free book, "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." Write today. SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 673A Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

ASK YOUR nine-year-old!

What is the "War-God's Country"?
Where did the Trader Indians live?
What is the difference between stars and planets?
Why is the ocean salt?
Who first reached the North Pole?
What is at the center of the earth?
Where is the "Dome of Heaven"?

IF HE is a Calvert School pupil, he knows! Not because the answers are *drilled* into him, but because his lessons are so fascinating, so interesting that he needs no urging to study! As one third-year pupil says, "Lessons are *fun!*" the Calvert way.

CALVERT SCHOOL COMES TO YOU

In your own home, and by following Calvert School daily lesson plans, you can give your child a sound elementary education which will prepare him for high school. Originality and good habits of thought and work are encouraged. Best of all, Calvert School allows you to have your child under your own supervision during the early, formative years. In 28 years Calvert School has educated with outstanding success thousands of boys and girls in this country and abroad.

INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS

There is no wasted time in the home school which uses the Calvert method. Children are able to work at the speed best suited to their ability. Afternoons are free for play.

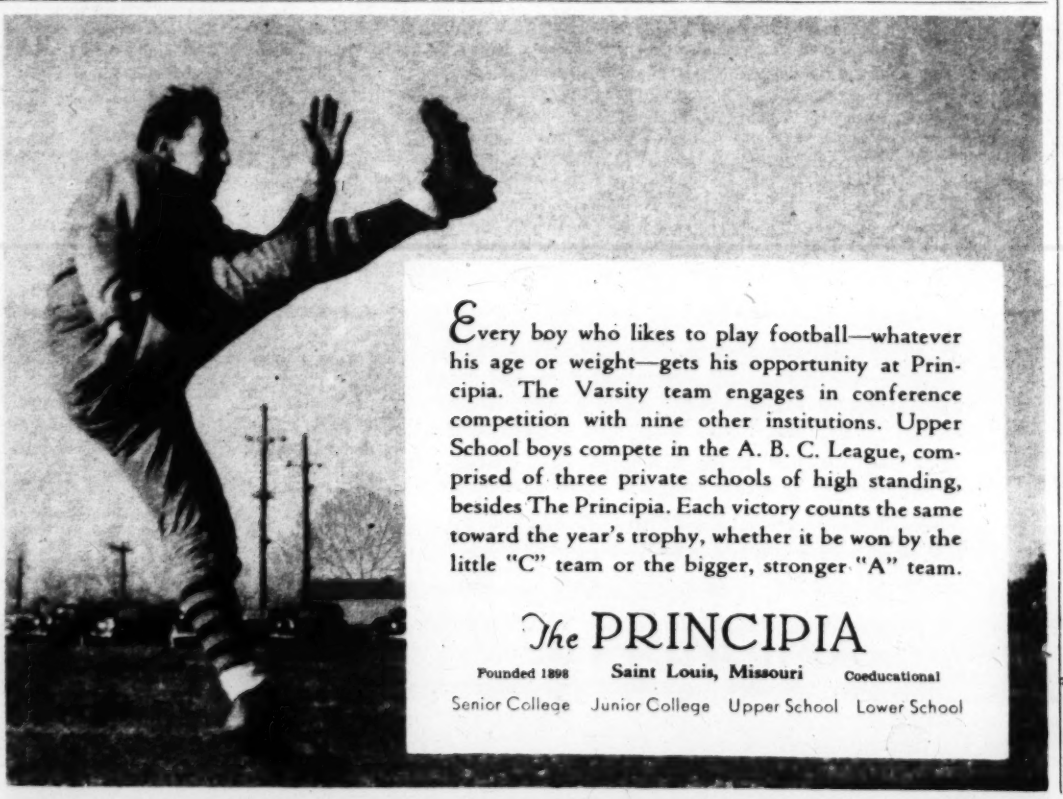
All lessons, instructions, equipment provided at low cost.

Those best sellers among children's books, "A Child's History of the World" and "A Child's Geography," were written for Calvert Courses by V. M. Hillyer, originator of Calvert School home instruction courses.

Mail coupon today.

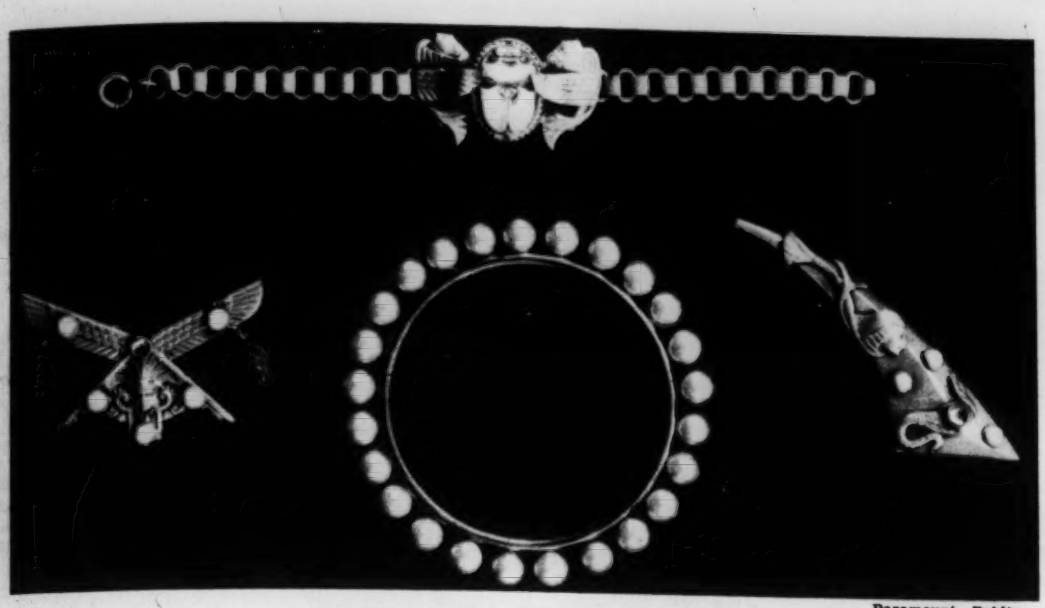
CALVERT SCHOOL
49 E. Tuscany Rd., Baltimore, Md.
Please send me full information.
Name_____
Address_____
Child's Age_____

LOWTHORPE SCHOOL
of Landscape Architecture Groton and Boston, Mass. Courses in Landscape Architecture, including Horticulture and Garden Design. Spring and Fall Terms in Groton. Winter Term in Boston. John Parker, Director, Groton, Mass. New lower tuition fees.
Fall term starts September 24.
Write for Catalogue.


Every boy who likes to play football—whatever his age or weight—gets his opportunity at Principia. The Varsity team engages in conference competition with nine other institutions. Upper School boys compete in the A. B. C. League, comprised of three private schools of high standing, besides The Principia. Each victory counts the same toward the year's trophy, whether it be won by the little "C" team or the bigger, stronger "A" team.
The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational
Senior College Junior College Upper School Lower School

THE TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION
Internationally Celebrated Graduates

REGISTER NOW for the FALL TERM Fashion Illustration and Design, Draping, Millinery, etc., Stage and Screen costuming, Textiles, Interior Decoration. For over ten years, Traphagen students awarded highest honors in all contests entered. Free Placement Bureau. Sales Dept. for students' work. Inspection invited. Write for Cir. C, or phone Col. 5-2077 for personal interview. Investigate Before Registering Elsewhere
1680 Broadway (near 52d St.), New York



MODERN EXAMPLES OF CLEOPATRA JEWELRY

Paramount – Publix

..Fashions

(Continued from Page 9)

the back and from the back to the front at different parts of the figure, and thrown over the shoulders and under the armpits. There was nothing accidental about the results, however, each of which was definitely formulated and achieved with absolute precision, and always with one criterion, that the drapery should appear to radiate from one point, usually a knot at the waist. Today's molded bust line has a similar idea.

The customary material for Egyptian costumes was linen, which, although coarse in very early periods, was finally woven so as to be almost diaphanous. Leather was also employed, particularly for warriors' coats, after 1200 B. C. Such a coat is shown in Group 2.

Linen was sometimes woven in patterns, but it was more often embroidered in wool. Both linen and leather were frequently painted, and printing on textiles was also understood. The decoration of a costume, however, was chiefly a matter of accessories. The Egyptian emblems were used not only with a consciousness of their decorative qualities, but more especially to indicate the rank of the wearer.

Among the most highly valued relics of ancient costume in the Nile Valley are the ornate appendages that men hung from the front of their girdles. These took the form of a slightly expanding rectangle, behind which extended three fanlike leaves. The curved head of a serpent usually decorated the two lower corners and various emblems were built into designs of great beauty.

But today, by the living descendants of this race so adequately introduced into our consciousness by art, what is worn? It must be confessed that in Egypt sculpture is a more fertile inspiration for costume than are the Bedouins and fellaheen on whom the inheritance has fallen. The ruling classes, of course, import their clothes from Paris and London, and probably do not recognize the origin of their pencil and cone silhouettes and the radiating tucks at the bust.

Bedouins wear yellowish striped tunics and over them, when it is cold, heavy coats of wool in an ultramarine blue. They knot a white silk cloth about their necks and twist upon their heads turbans of crinkled cotton that looks like a Fortuny fabric. As they walk they swat the flies with brushes of horsehair, set in handles sometimes cunningly carved in ivory. The Traphagen collection has many of these brushes and their carvings have served as suggestions for applied ornaments on frocks.

The love of ornament is innate in Egyptian women. Peasants, returning from the fields to their villages composed of mud huts, windowless and roofless, often display great anklets and bracelets of hand-hammered silver, and around their necks strings of colored beads.

But for costume design the living Egypt offers not only costumes, but strange shadows, flowing, merging colors, endless planes, cubes, fantastic minarets. All these forms can be translated by creative genius into drapery. Thus and only thus the *haute couture* enters the temple of art.

..The Family

(Continued from Page 5)

the careful attention of all individuals.

We think of the family as the butt of contemporary life, a consumer around whom trade revolves and on whom it depends. Current thinking, styles, manners and modes seem to be reflected in the family until a group of persons under one roof becomes the absorbent of present day life. The world supposedly passes before them in review through the press, the radio and the screen, while they forget that they (and multitudes like them) *are* the world. There is no real isolation of interests. Those of the individual cannot be separated from those of the whole human race. It is time for the world to know itself as a family and for the family to apprehend its possibilities of horizontal influence. Then the situation of the family looking on at events as if it had no active part in them will be reversed.

Nationalism is fostered when a nation limits the influence of the home to the home itself; whereas, if this influence is encouraged to reach outward, internationalism results.

Emerson says in his essay on "Domestic Life," "Let us understand, then, that a house should bear witness in all its economy that human culture is the end to which it is built and garnished. It stands there under the sun and moon to ends analogous and not less noble than theirs. It is not for festivity, it is not for sleep; but the pine and the oak shall gladly descend from the mountains to uphold the roof of men as faithful and necessary as themselves. . . . Honor to the house where they are simple to the verge of hardship, so that there the intellect is awake and reads the laws of the universe; the soul worships truth and love, honor and courtesy flow into all deeds. . . . Let religion cease to be occasional; and the pulses of thought that go to the borders of the universe, let them proceed from the bosom of the Household."

KODAK ENLARGEMENTS

ST. LOUIS, MO.—L. O. BARTHOLOMEW, 3333 NEOSHO STREET—Enlargement 5x7 of any size Kodak film, 5c each; developing 10c per roll; twenty years' experience; return postage paid on orders exceeding 50c.

NON-SKID MAT for TUB or SHOWER

Footsure in the tub or under the shower gives a wonderful feeling of security. Patented vacuum cups, molded in the mat, cling tightly to slippery surface. Highest quality rubber—beautiful colors—Green, Orchid, Blue, Yellow, and White. $1.95 at leading stores in principal cities, or direct from us. Illustrated circular FREE. FOOTSURE CO., Inc., Dept. C-59, 1220 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

FOOTSURE BATH TUB MAT

Writers are Made . . . *not born*

UNDER competent and sympathetic guidance, thousands of people of no more than average native ability have been developed into successful writers.

How do you know you don't possess hidden talent? Has it ever occurred to you that you might derive genuine pleasure and considerable profit from writing for publication?

We don't promise that overnight you'll turn out the Great American Novel or be able to command fabulous prices for your work. But don't overlook the fact that there are many hundreds of editors who are paying $25, $50 and $100 or more for material that takes little time to write—not fiction, necessarily, but articles on home or business management, sports, travels, recipes, etc.—things that can be easily and naturally written in spare time.

How do you know you can't write? Have you ever tried? One thing is certain — you'll never find out until you try. For the one and only way to learn to write is by—WRITING!

You Owe It to Yourself to LEARN if You CAN Write!

It's not just the "big name" writers who make money. Here is a typical example of the letters that come to us constantly:

"Today I received a check for $20.00 for a story. Another I sold for $24.00. Not bad for a beginner, is it? The other day I counted up just how much I have won on advertisement contests. It amounted to $1,620.00."—Mrs. L. L. GRAY, 579 East McHarg Avenue, Stamford, Texas.

The Newspaper Institute of America offers an intimate course in practical writing—a course as free from academic "isms" and "ologies" as a newspaper office—a course as modern as the latest edition of this morning's paper. Week by week you receive actual assignments—just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is individually corrected and constructively criticized. A group of men, whose combined newspaper experience totals more than 200 years, are responsible for this instruction. Under such sympathetic guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style. You are learning to write by writing—acquiring the same experience to which nearly all well-known writers of short-stories, novels, magazine articles, etc., attribute their success.

The time required is less than one year, the cost not more than a month's living expenses at a resident college.

For Those Who Want to Know

Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is free. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

NEWSPAPER INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, 1776 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, September 12.

Mr. }
Mrs. } .....
Miss }

Address .....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will call on you.) 601554

"Household Size" Pyroil, for many uses, now on sale

PYROIL
Simply Add to Oil and Gas

Increases POWER

Pyroil is not a substitute for regular oil and greases but is a concentrated heat-, wear-, and friction-reducing product. Added to oil, grease and fuel by the ounce, it makes metal self-lubricating by creating surfaces that function and protect even in the event of interruption with, or complete failure of the oil supply. It saves so much in power costs and repairs through friction reduction and supreme lubrication that its use actually costs nothing.

FREE — Trial Test offer and amazing facts. Send Post Card. Mention the Moritor. Manufactured and guaranteed by Pyroil Co., W. V. Kidder, Pres., 479 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Genuine Pyroil is Patented U. S. and Canada. In factory - sealed cans only, bearing signature below.

W. V. Kidder, President

Use Copper to end the expense of Rust

Why invite rust expense by installing gutters, rainpipes and flashings of any metal less durable than Copper?

Copper gutters and rainpipes identified by the Anaconda trade-mark give many extra years of expense-free service. Around chimneys, dormers and other roof projections where leaks are likely to occur, flashings of Copper offer lasting protection.

Anaconda Copper was used for all exposed sheet metal work on the new Christian Science Publishing Society Building. You can get this same high quality material from your local sheet metal or roofing contractor.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
General Offices: Waterbury, Connecticut
Offices and Agencies in Principal Cities

ANACONDA

ANACONDA COPPER & BRASS

When responding to advertisements please mention the MAGAZINE SECTION of The Christian Science Monitor

International TRADE DIRECTORY

Automobiles

PLYMOUTH

The only low-priced car with all four features every car owner needs—Hydraulic Brakes—Safety-Steel Body—Floating Power—Individual Wheel Springing.

PLYMOUTH MOTOR CORPORATION
Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

PONTIAC 8

The Outstanding Value of the Low-Priced Motor Car Field

Sells for but a few dollars more than the average six. Owners report 16 to 18 miles per gallon. $715 up, list price f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich.

Address Inquiries Regarding Dealer Franchises and Territory Available to

PONTIAC MOTOR CO.
PONTIAC, MICH., U. S. A.

Books

SYSTEM
BIBLE STUDY

Distribution desired in English-speaking countries, through responsible firms employing canvassers. Non-denominational. Fast seller. Exclusive territory. See our display ad this issue. The System Bible Company, 308 Alameda Bld., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.

Food Products

"DIADEM"
SELF-RAISING FLOUR

Sole Proprietors
Mitchell's Diadem Flour Co., Ltd.
Easton, Bristol, England
Cables: Diadem, Bristol

IVANHOE
flavor-blended
MAYONNAISE

Manufactured by
Ivanhoe Foods Inc.
AUBURN, N. Y., U. S. A.

Gunstone's
Assorted Chocolate Biscuits
Wm. Gunstone & Sons, Ltd.
The Biscuit Factory
SHEFFIELD 2 ENGLAND
Cable address: "Gunstone Sheffield"

Log Cabin Syrup

a delicious blend of maple and cane sugars . . . in the distinctive tin shaped like a Log Cabin. Other famous General Foods products are:

Instant Postum
Grape-Nuts
Grape-Nuts Flakes
Post Toasties
Post's 40% Bran Flakes
Post's Whole Bran
Swans Down Cake Flour
Minute Tapioca
Jell-O
Walter Baker's Premium No. 1 Chocolate
Diamond Crystal Salt
Postum Cereal
Walter Baker's Breakfast Cocoa
Franklin Baker's Coconut
Calumet Baking Powder
Certo
La France
Satina

General Foods Corporation
NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.
Cable Postum

Household Products

THE HOOVER ELECTRIC CLEANER

IT LIGHTS . . . AS IT BEATS . . .
AS IT SWEEPS . . . AS IT CLEANS

New lightweight Sentinel Series Hoovers with Positive Agitation and new duralumin Dusting Tools.

The Hoover Company
NORTH CANTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

WORLD CONTACTS are gained through advertising in this International Trade Directory. Manufacturers, exporters, importers, buying and selling agents contact a world-wide audience in 11,000 cities in 120 countries.

Are you selling something? The International Trade Directory offers a valuable service in making domestic or foreign contacts with merchants, bankers and others.

Are you a buyer? The International Trade Directory brings you in contact with desirable sources of marketable merchandise and with reliable services for properly transporting and facilitating the movement of merchandise.

Are you seeking market information? The Monitor's widespread organization may be able to render assistance in securing information regarding goods, markets, trade conditions, etc. Inquiries about this service may be made when an order for advertising is placed.

MONITOR ADVERTISING OFFICES IN U. S. A.

Boston, One, Norway Street
New York, 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
St. Louis, 1975 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City, 406 Nat. Fidelity Life Bldg.
Miami, 1329 Ingraham Bldg.
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Seattle, 824 Skinner Bldg.
Los Angeles, 210 West 7th Street
San Francisco, 625 Market Street

MONITOR ADVERTISING OFFICES IN EUROPE

London, 1 and 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Paris, 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Florence, Via Magenta 11
Berlin, Unter den Linden 50a
Geneva, 16 Rue du Mont Blanc

Household Products (Cont.)

PEQUOT
(Pronounced PEE-quott)
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
"America's most popular sheets —because they wear longer."
PEQUOT MILLS
Salem, Mass., U. S. A.

HOT WATER AUTOMATICALLY SAVES 1/4 to 1/2

Revolutionary—new—fully automatic—Oil-O-Matic Water Heater! The scientific modern horizontal type, with burner, water reservoir, combustion chamber and all automatic controls in a single compact unit. Burns any grade of domestic fuel oil. Astonishing efficiency cuts water heating costs 1/4 to 1/2, depending on methods previously used. Created by the world's largest manufacturers of oil burners.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORPORATION
Bloomington Illinois, U. S. A.
Cable Address "Oil-O-Matic"

Market Data

CHAIN AND DEPARTMENTAL STORES

in nearly all countries are large buyers on a cash basis. We can sell you lists of chain firms and large retail buyers in chief retail trades in:

CANADA GREAT BRITAIN FRANCE
GERMANY AUSTRALASIA DENMARK
SOUTH AFRICA ITALY NORWAY
SWEDEN SOUTH AMERICA

Tell us what you wish to sell and we will quote you for lists giving name, headquarters address, number of stores, etc.; lists are not sold for re-sale.

CANADIAN BUSINESS RESEARCH BUREAU
STERLING TOWER, 372 BAY STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

Petroleum Products

Super Shell Gasoline
Shell Motor Oils
Shell Household Accessories

SHELL OIL COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

■

It will be greatly appreciated if those responding to advertisements in this group will make particular mention of the International Trade Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

■

Shoes

NOW!
America's Smartest Walking Shoes
ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN

Sizes 1 to 12, Widths AAAAA to EEE
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, INC.
AUBURN NEW YORK U. S. A.

Shoe Sundries

WHITTEMORE'S SHOE POLISHES

Complete line of high-grade polishes for all types of shoes; sold throughout the United States. Distribution desired in England, Australia, South America.

Whittemore Brothers Corporation
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Silver

WATSON STERLING

For illustrated folders giving prices and showing popular flatware and hollow ware designs in Watson Sterling, address

THE WATSON COMPANY
100 WATSON PARK
ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Toilet Preparations

ROGER & GALLET
SOAPS and PERFUMES
of world-wide fame and reputation
In United States: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York
In Europe: 62 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris
In Australia: 23 Euston Road, Sydney
Cable address: Anthea-New York

Wearing Apparel

THE BURBERRY
"The World's Best Waterproof"
BURBERRYS LTD.
Golden Square, London, England

OYSTERS BY THE SHOVELFULL — Ewing Galloway

Oystering in SeptembeR

THE United States oyster harvest, which starts this month and continues, according to popular tradition, throughout the months whose names contain the letter "R," will give employment to about 30,000 persons, fishermen and workers in shucking and wholesale houses throughout oyster producing states. The area in which oysters are produced includes every seacoast state from Massachusetts south to Florida, from Florida west to Texas and the Pacific coast states. Not only will these people directly associated with the harvest be employed, but the transportation of oysters, the retail trade, and the industries essential to the furnishing of equipment will provide employment for many thousand more persons.

While the annual production of market oysters in the United States during the past four years has ranged between 75,000,000 and 95,000,000 pounds of meats, the Bureau of Fisheries anticipates that the current season will produce a yield equal to the average of the past four years.

The bulk of the oyster crop comes from the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, with the Middle and North Atlantic furnishing large quantities of fresh shucked and barrel stocks, while the South Atlantic and Gulf furnish mostly the canned product. The Pacific coast furnishes considerable quantities of canned and fresh Japanese oysters, as well as smaller amounts of fresh native and transplanted eastern oysters.

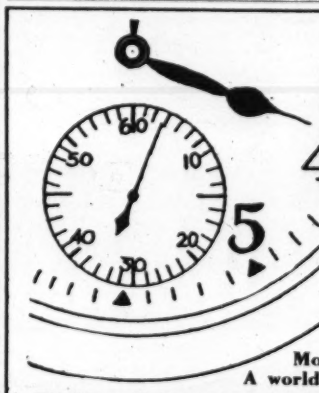
Of the total domestic production of oyster meats, nearly 60 per cent will be marketed by primary handlers as fresh shucked; approximately 10 per cent will be packed in hermetically sealed cans largely for consumption in the Middle West, and the remaining 30 per cent will be shipped in the shell for serving on the half shell or for shucking in consuming centers.

Souvenir Booklet of
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EXHIBITS At a Century of Progress in combination with
Set of 12 New Post Card Views

The 1934 post cards and the 24-page 1933 booklet make a most fitting and complete souvenir of the two years activities. Fully authorized.

40c the copy - 2 copies 75c

Price includes Booklet and Post Cards (Add 5c postage for each 40c set)
Post cards without the booklet at 25c per set of 12 views, plus 3c postage.
For sale at The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion in the Fair Grounds, or order direct from
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
Dept. 14 at 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.



What Price MINUTES?

People who consider time even more valuable than money . . . who want the moments they invest to return the greatest possible dividends . . . make The Christian Science Monitor their essential newspaper.
A world newspaper for world citizens.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
I should like to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Please send it to me for the period checked below, for which I enclose remittance.

Name .....

Address .....

Price of regular Monitor subscriptions: ☐ 1 month, $.75; ☐ 3 months, $2.25; ☐ 6 months, $4.50; ☐ 1 year, $9.00.
☐ Wednesday issue, including Magazine Section, $2.60 a year.
☐ Special offer, 6 issues Wednesday edition for 25 cents. M-17

© Fox Photos

The Price of Stonehenge

CROWDS OF VISITORS this summer, many from foreign countries, visiting the 3000-year-old stone enigma of Stonehenge have raised a new question—how much is Stonehenge worth, both as a national monument and as a public draw? Officially the question has been unanswered. And others have set it as beyond price. But nevertheless it has been revealed that this strange circular monument to the ancient Druids has several times during the present century actually been priced in pounds, shillings and pence and once figured at a public auction.

The stone blocks, which some say were once a temple of sun worship perhaps in 1700 B. C. and others declare to have been used for astronomical observations, stand on the land that once formed part of the estate of the late Sir Edmund Antrobus.

Many Englishmen, however, believed that the public had right of access to the monument, and with the object of vindicating this right a suit was commenced by the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society. To avoid the expense of litigation Sir Edmund was offered £10,000 for Stonehenge so that it could belong to the country under the protection of the Ancient Monuments Act.

Sir Edmund rejected the offer, saying his price was £50,000. The legal action which followed was decided against the society.

Sir Edmund's successor to the estate, Sir Comus Antrobus, in 1915 had Stonehenge put up for sale by auction. The Commons Preservation Society renewed their offer of £10,000 but it was rejected and a sale by auction was conducted in Salisbury. There was some excitement because it had been noised abroad that certain American millionaires were intent upon buying it, and that the British Government also intended to bid.

But the ancient souvenir of an unknown age was knocked down to a Salisbury man, Mr. C. H. E. Chubb (now Sir Cecil Chubb). He bought it for £6600. Three years later Mr. Chubb presented Stonehenge to the nation.

..Eiji Amau

(Continued from Page 3)

Rome, Moscow, Sweden, Washington and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

If Amau makes good in his present post within the next two years he can expect to pack his bags and label them with the name of an important world capital. If things are against him he will write the name of a minor capital on his baggage tags, or be made the head of some government activity in Tokyo. His extensive foreign experience plus his fair facility with English and French will count in his favor.

The present Cabinet of Japan has been on the brink of collapse due to official scandals and party opposition and a change might speed Eiji Amau's chance to promotion, as it is customary for ambassadors and ministers to present their resignations at such time as a new cabinet is formed. Where will Amau go? None can say. But according to Japanese reckoning, Amau has been predestined to a life of diplomacy, as his name means "Heavenly Feather" and the quill has been from time immemorial the hallmark of statesmanship.

15 PARLIAMENTARY HOME LESSONS *in simple Book Form only* **$3.75**

5 DAYS FREE TO SEE

The two books containing Mary Redfield Plummer's simple, fascinating method of mastering Robert's Rules of Order will be sent to any reader of the Monitor without a penny payment in advance. Examine thoroughly and then either send us $3.75 plus postage as complete payment upon receipt of our bill, or return the books within 5 days. ORDER TODAY. You need merely say, "Send the Parliamentary Books for free examination. I agree to terms in your Monitor advertisement."

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
Dept. 11 at 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

ERNEST K. LINDLEY has kept an intimate journalistic eye on Franklin D. Roosevelt ever since the present President became Governor of New York. The results of his observations at Albany and Washington have been embodied in dispatches to two leading New York newspapers, in magazine articles, and in two books. Mr. Lindley, before entering upon a journalistic career, was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford.

JAMES TRUE has been a newspaper man for more than 20 years. He is now engaged in reporting facts and authoritative opinion regarding activities of the Roosevelt Administration as they affect general business. He was probably the first writer to take open issue with the direction of the NRA.

HERBERT H. HILSCHER is now in the Far East. He is well known on the Pacific Coast of the United States as a writer and steamship executive, and was the author of several articles on Pacific coast shipping published in the Monitor in February, 1933. He is a member of the Explorers' Club of New York and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER, a member of the Monitor's Boston staff and a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section, recently visited the areas of the central and western United States, where the summer's drought was keenly felt. His article sums up his observations.

ELIZABETH YATES has written books, plays and magazine articles for children in England and the United States, and has contributed to several of the Monitor's feature pages.

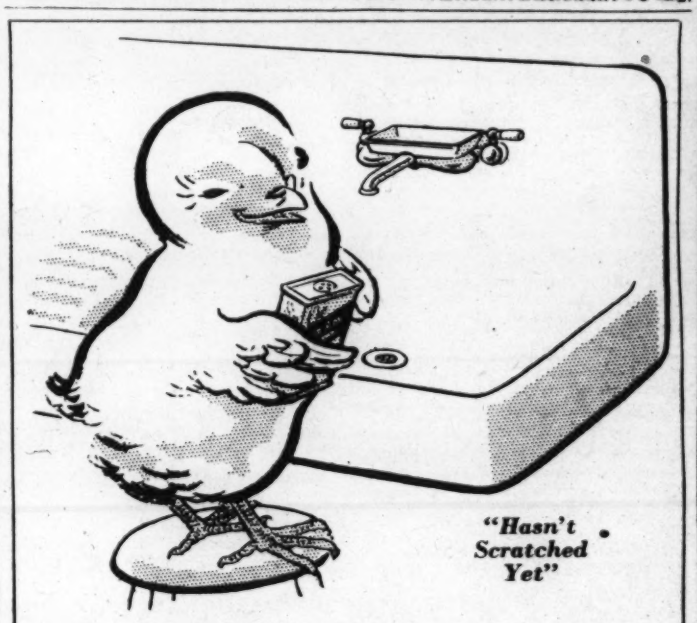
LEAVITT F. MORRIS is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff.

ALFRED KERR is well known in Germany as a literary, dramatic and art critic, travel writer and journalist.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES today contributes the second of a series of articles about national influences in current women's fashions. The first appeared in the Magazine Section for July 11.

PERCY WAXMAN is now at work on a book dealing with the new trend in women's affairs. Formerly editor of the Pictorial Review, he is the author of "The Black Napoleon" and "What Price New Yorker."

GREETING CARDS
With Religious Sentiments Appealing to Monitor Readers
TEN HAND-COLORED DESIGNS ON PARCHMENT FOLDERS
• Satisfaction Guaranteed •
$1.00 Postpaid in U.S.A.-25¢ extra foreign
BRADLEE Publishers • 488 Lexington St.
WALTHAM MASS. U.S.A.



"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

"You'll find no scratches where I have been..!"

"For my job is to clean—and get done in a wink, without marring or dulling your nice kitchen sink!"

Bon Ami is different from other cleaners. It absorbs—"blots up"—the dirt instead of scratching and scraping it off as coarse, gritty materials do.

And Bon Ami does more, it leaves a beautiful polish—a nice velvet-like gloss that keeps your sink not only new-looking but easier to keep clean.

Use Bon Ami for *all your household cleaning*. You'll like it because it cleans so well yet is so soft and fine . . . so odorless . . . so harmless to your hands.

BON AMI

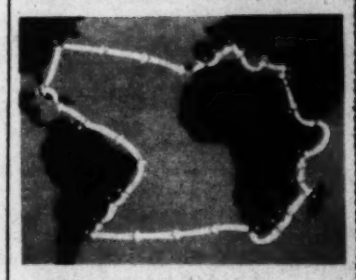
Powder, Cake or the smart Deluxe Package for Bathrooms

THE BON AMI CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

SEE **Zulus**

EXPLORE **Zanzibar**

SEE COFFEE WHARVES AT **Santos**



Empress of Australia

FROM NEW YORK
JANUARY • 18

Sail to Madeira and Gibraltar. See the glories of ancient Mediterranean cities...Barcelona, Monaco, Naples, Athens. Come down through the Suez Canal to the curious, colorful life of East and South Africa. Cross to Buenos Aires, the Paris of the West, then up to Rio. This is a brand-new cruise that swings you far off the beaten track! Sail on the spacious *Empress of Australia*. Big play decks. Roman plunge. Games, movies, concerts, and dances. Excellent food and attentive service. Roomy cabins. Famous travel management. Everything to keep you happy for 96 days...through 26 ports. Fares from $1350 (room with bath, from $2700), including standard shore programme. Details from YOUR OWN TRAVEL AGENT, or any Canadian Pacific office. Consult your phone book for offices in principal cities.

MEDITERRANEAN
AFRICA
SOUTH AMERICA
WEST INDIES

"FIVE CRUISES IN ONE"

Canadian Pacific

UNEQUALED
in
QUALITY and FLAVOR

for Salads

for Cooking

AT ALL GROCERS

WHAT THEY LIKE

--- you can give them

● They like that "fresh-baked" taste—that tells the tongue the good ingredients of cakes and cookies are perfectly blended into the most inviting flavor!

They like the delicious fine texture of evenly leavened cakes and hotbreads. They like the smooth, full-bodied icings that just melt in the mouth.

• • • • • •

Maybe the young folks wouldn't analyze what they like in just that way—but every mother will recognize the picture. And you can satisfy their taste for sweets with cakes, cookies and hotbreads that fill every requirement of perfect bakings if you will use

Rumford all-phosphate Baking Powder—the perfect two-to-one leavener.

The absolutely pure phosphate content of Rumford makes all the difference. It produces even texture, perfect blending of ingredients and adds nutrition value to a meal. Rumford's leavening power acts uniformly in the ideal proportion of two-thirds in the mixing, and the final third in the oven heat. In process of manufacture every batch of Rumford undergoes 52 tests to insure maintaining this controlled leavening proportion of two-to-one.

An interesting folder on baking powder—"Why, When, What"—will be sent Free on receipt of a card request with your name and address. Ask also for the New Use Cook Book—it tells how to make unusually fine icings that "melt in your mouth." Address The Rumford Company, Rumford, R. I.

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER